Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,435—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | A. Symons | 15th Oct. |
| M.L. SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 22nd ,, |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 29th ,, |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 5th Nov. |
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | A. Symons | 12th ,, |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 19th ,, |
| * CARTHAGE | 5287 | C. Gadd | 26th ,, |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | R. F. Briscoe | 3rd Dec. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 10th ,, |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 17th ,, |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 24th ,, |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5187 | C. Gadd | 31st ,, 1898. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 7th Jan. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. S. Parfitt | 14th ,, |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 21st ,, |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 28th ,, |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 4th Feb. |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | R. F. Briscoe | 11th ,, |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 18th ,, |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 25th ,, |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,212 | 1st Nov. 1898. |
| IMPERATOR | G. Nicolich | 4,139 | 1st Dec. 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 7th Nov. 1898. |
| MORAVIA | E. Mecozzi | 3,506 | 12th Dec. 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs 1060 | Rs. 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | C. Wellnsching | 4,763 | 21st Oct. |

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 11, 1898.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LAOS | 6,000 | Flandin | 25th Oct. 1898. |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 22nd Nov. 1898. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,219 | Schmitz | 20th Dec. 1898. |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| MELBOURNE | 4,080 | Riquier | 20th Oct. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 13th October, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 15th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 13th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 29th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22nd October.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

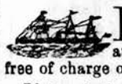
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th October, 1898.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

### R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

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## TREACHER'S PURE AERATED WATERS

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING

MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION

ALL WATER FILTERED BY THE PASTEUR SYSTEM

DELIVERED FREE LOCALLY

OR

SENT TO ANY PART BY RAIL OR STEAMER

SODA, POTASH, LITHIA and SELTZER WATERS.

LEMONADE, RASPBERRYADE, GINGERADE, GINGERALE AND OZO.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

## CHRISTMAS, 1898.

## LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

### CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

| Steamer. | | Date of sailing. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. and O. | Arabia | 5th | November. |
| Anchor Line | Britannia | 12th | do. |
| P. and O. | Caledonia | 19th | do. |

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anchor Line | Australia | 30th | do. |
| P. and O. | Egypt | 3rd | December. |

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. and O. | Shannon | 22nd | October. |
| Anchor Line | Nubia | do. | do. |

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

## LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

## J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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### WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1449.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case | 20 |
| 1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case | 25 |
| 1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case | 40 |
| 1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case | 35 |
| 1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case | 50 |
| 1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces | 55 |
| 1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior | 60 |
| 1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form | 65 |
| 1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case | 45 |
| 1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "EMPEROR" Model, bent bar, Otagaon pull-out, polished Mounts | 145 |
| Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts | 160 |

OPERA GLASSES.

SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

| | |
|---|---|
| 1268.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality | |
| 1229.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch | |
| 1422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar | 23 |

TWELVE LENS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1268A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts | | | 35 |
| 1268-15.— | Do. | do. | 42 |
| 1268-17.— | Do. | do. | 45 |
| 1268-19.— | Do. | do. | 48 |

FANCY OPERA GLASSES.

A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85

DOUBLE TELESCOPES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case | 225 |
| Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case | 250 |

## MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

STORES AND WINES DEPARTMENT.

TINNED PROVISIONS from the best makers imported fortnightly by direct shipment. Every article guaranteed.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE of the finest quality.

TEAS AND COFFEES from the best sources.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, Chutney, Curry Powder, &c., prepared in the Company's Factory.

WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, AND BEERS of all kinds, carefully selected and imported direct

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LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

## BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF

INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

THE NEAREST APPROACH TO A GENUINE HAVANNA.

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|---|---|
| BAHADURS No. 1. | BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3. |
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| BAHADUR "Specials" No. 1. | BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1. |
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

## McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

### COMPOUND PLAGUE TINCTURE.

PER SMALL BOTTLE ..... Re. 0-12
„ LARGE „ ..... Re. 1-6

PREPARED BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

### ASPARAGUS, BEST QUALITY.

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| German Finest | Per tin | 2 8 | 2 12 |
| Californian (Oyster Bay) | „ | 1 5 | 1 8 |
| French 1 1-2lb. Tin | „ | 0 15 | 1 1 |
| Do. 2 1-2lb. „ | „ | 1 10 | 1 14 |
| Hanson's Standard | „ | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Points for Soups | „ | 0 15 | 1 1 |

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices, Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

NOTICE.

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R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

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India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of Wales.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

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Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists

For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)

Apply to their Representatives,

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms 4 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

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The Prices quoted include English Oak and Gold Frames.

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| Dummy Whist. By Dendy Sadler, size 30 by 22 ins | 30 0 |
| A Likely Draw. By Heywood Hardy, size 34 by 26 ins. | 35 0 |
| Battledore and Shuttlecock. By Laura Alma Tadema, size 20 by 19 ins. | 20 0 |
| Romance. By J. Haynes-Williams, size 25 by 21 ins. | 20 0 |
| Suspense. By J. Maude Goodman, size 45 by 33 ins | 55 0 |
| The Last Days of Pompeii. By Arthur Drummond, size 37 by 18½ ins. | 45 0 |
| So Tired. By Arthur J. Elsley. size 20½ by 23¼ ins | 42 8 |
| Good-bye. By Arthur J. Elsley, 34 by 26 inches | 35 0 |
| The Bath of Psyche (Nude). By the same, size 31 by 20 inches | 35 0 |
| The Challenge. The Empty Saddle. By S. E. Waller, 43 by 34½ ins. Rs. 40 each, the pair | 70 0 |
| The Ruined Sanctuary. By the same, size 47 by 34 inches | 32 8 |
| The Desire of all Nations (Religious). E. A. Fellowes Prynne, size 34 by 26 inches | 35 0 |
| The Judgment of Paris. By Solomon J. Solomon, size 20 by 14 ins | 65 0 |
| Le Retourdes Vendanges. By C. Dalort, size 42 by 32 inches | 62 8 |
| Bande Joyeuse. By Emile Bayard, size 42 by 32 inches | 62 8 |
| Sorrow and Song. By E. Blair Leighton, size 42 by 32 inches | 42 8 |
| Burning of the "Kent" East Indiaman, By Thos. W. Hemy, size 45 by 33 inches | 35 0 |
| Between two Fires, By F. D. Millet, size 34 by 25 inches | 35 0 |
| For Auld Lang Syne, By W. A. Breakspear. size 40 by 28 inches | 35 0 |

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "NUBIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 12th October, 1898.

B. B. AND C. I RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that on and from FRIDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, and until further notice all through PASSENGER TRAINS will be DETAINED at PALGHAR for MEDICAL INSPECTION instead of at BANDRA.

The Medical Inspection of Local Passenger Trains at Bandra will be discontinued on and from the same date.

In consequence of these arrangements the timings of both the Through and Local Trains will undergo slight alterations, particulars regarding which may be obtained from the Sheet Time Tables and Notices exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 12th Oct. 1898.

WANTED, by the Yeola Municipality, Nasik District, a Graduate of the Bombay University TO TEACH the Anglo Vernacular School. Pay Rs. 50 a month rising to Rs. 60 by annual increments of Rs. 5 successively payable after the annual examinations of the School in 1899 and 1900, provided that in each year the Government Inspector's Report is satisfactory. Applications received will be considered a fortnight after the date of this advertisement and applicants will be informed of the result. The applicant selected will be expected to join at once. Applications, with testimonials, if any should be forwarded to the office of the Assistant Collector and President, Yeola Municipality, Nasik.

H. W. BROOKE,
Assistant Collector and President, Yeola Municipality, Nasik.

TO NERVOUS MEN.

I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

W. H. BROWN,
14, CHESHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. (Name this paper.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAKUBAI, widow of Kassinath Vassoodew and Sunundabai, widow of Khunderao Ramchundra of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, have contracted to SELL to our clients GIRJABAI, wife of PARASHRAM MAHADEV BHAGWANRAO PARASHRAM and MAKUNDRAO PARASHRAM also of Bombay Hindu inhabitants. All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1320 square yards or thereabouts, (forming part of the Gurt called "Kadwal"), situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 260 and 309, New Nos. 1899 and 2094, old survey Nos. 2956 and 81, and New survey Nos. 1371, and 7117 together with the messuage hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1338 (2) 1338 (4) 1343, 1344 and 1347, Street Nos. 1a, 1c, 6, 7 and 210 @ 218 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the East by the Charitable property of the late Dadoba Jugonnath on or towards the west by the property of Chrishunrai Jagonnath on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road and on or towards the South by the property of Chintamon Madowjee Naik and Purshotum Balkrishnajee Joshi.

All persons having any right, title, interest claim or demand in to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift lease lien or otherwise howso ever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 15 Esplanade Road Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed without regard to such claims if any and the same will be deemed to have been waived.—Dated this 12th day of October, 1898.

TYABJI, DAYABHAI, & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI S. AND W. CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Twenty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held this day, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share for the year ending 30th June, 1898, will be paid on and after Thursday, the 13th day of October at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates,

SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th October, 1898.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ,

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

PROFESSOR HATHORNTHWAITE'S Victoria and Grey Arab Horse to be SOLD at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY, 15th.

AUCTION SALE of Machinery, on account of Goolam Hoosain Amiroodin, at Carnac Bunder, opposite Stewart and Co., THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

ON VIEW.—At the Old Oriental Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Artistic Household Furniture, Soundy's Square Piano, &c., to be SOLD on 15th instant.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C." care of this Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, a thoroughly Competent Man who is well up in Mill books, both English and Guirati. Apply to the Superintendent, Messrs. E. D. SASSOON and Co.'s MILLS, 2, Rampart Row.

LADIES are invited to inspect our NEW STOCK of Shirt-Blouses with White Linen detachable Coars and Cuffs, from Rs. 4-12.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

MATHERAN—PINTO'S HOTEL.—For Europeans, centrally situated and thoroughly replenished. Under experienced. Management Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

WEDDING PRESENTS! all new Novelties in Presentation goods to suit every purse at cheapest prices, SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort,

N. DANTRA and Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-12, Golden Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-8, Flowery Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-4, Orange Pekoe Rs. 1, Pekoe ans. 14, Pekoe Souchong ans. 12 and Souchong ans. 10 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and CO., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED Ornamental and Plain Musical Chairs from Rs. 49 to Rs. 200 each. Fancy Musical Cruet Stands from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 each.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M." care of this Paper.

TO LET a BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as Candy Villa, with Out-houses and Stable, at Mahableshwar. Apply to OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, Bombay.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OPALS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have lately introduced in their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, Bromide Opals highly and artistically finished either in black and white or water and oil colours, giving most charming exquisitely soft effect with pure whites, not obtainable by any other process and not produced by any other firm in Bombay.—INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chaffings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin, 12 As. 25. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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Apply to
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MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
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N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
PORTRAIT
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JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
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SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
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NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
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WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

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Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

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C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 90,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
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| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

## BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL ..... | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND..... | £450,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... | £800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Hankow, |
| Calcutta, | Bangkok. | Foochow. |
| Rangoon. | Kwala Lumpor. | Manila. |
| Colombo. | Batavia. | Yokohama. |
| Penang. | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Thaiping. | Hongkong. | Tientsin. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Shanghai. | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Yens 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPIAL ..... | " 9,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | " 6,660,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

AGENCIES—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Solders | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 30 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists

## INSURANCES.

# ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

**Rs. 1,30,00,000.**

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums, Immediate Settlement of Claims, Liberal Surrender Values and Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager
BOMBAY.

## CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND.....$1,788,000

TATA & SONS, Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Chief Agent.

## ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED .....£13,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897).....£ 2,287,029

E. D. SASSOON & Co., P. CHRYSTAL & Co., Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Branch Manager, Office 9 Rampart Row.

## NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON, Agent.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 14 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 15 6 0 | 30 | 15 0 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 23 13 0 | 35 | 19 1 9 |
| 40 | 16 1 0 | 45 | 70 1 0 | 40 | 23 16 0 |

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO., FLEMING SHAW & CO., BOMBAY.

## JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

553 & 556, CALLE RIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

HERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 3-1m., 9-38m., 10-11s. Low water, 3-17m., 3-50s.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Unveiling Sir Charles Sargent's Portrait by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Special Jurors empanelled in the case of Clive Durant are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Rashankhan Khudookhan an embroiderer, was charged by the Police with the murder of a prostitute, committed at Rai Barielly some time in 1893. It was stated that two persons had been convicted in connection with the crime at that time. The accused was remanded till the 19th. inst.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloane charged Badur Manchand, a lad aged 18, with the theft of currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs 2,110 belonging to his master, Kessarichand Vaduchand The evidence was that the accused had stolen the notes eight months ago from the shop of his master, at the Mumbadevi Tank Road. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPORTING COUNTRY LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gafnooji Dhakooji, a grass merchant, was charged by Mr. Joseph Dias, an Inspector in the Abkari Department, with importing a pint of country liquor, valued at four annas, from Poona to Bombay without a license from the Collector of Customs. The accused arrived in Bombay from Poona on Monday last and alighted at the Byculla Station, where a Customs peon on searching his luggage found a pint of country liquor. The Magistrate fined accused Rs. 5.

THEFT AT ARGYLE ROAD.—Ghoser Maloo, a grain merchant, having his grain godown at Argyle Road and residing in the godown, has made a report to the Police that on the night of the 10th instant he locked the door of the godown and went out. When he returned about midnight, he found the lock on the door intact. He entered the place and on going to a large bag of grain in one corner of the godown, in which he had been in the habit of secreting his gold and silver ornaments and currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,145, he found the property missing. The complainant further stated that his mehta was the only person who knew where his master used to place his jewellery and currency notes. The two back doors of the godown, which lead on to an open verandah, were left open, but there were no signs of an entrance having been effected by that way by an outsider, who would also have to know where the complainant used to place the ornaments. Both the Detective and Divisional Police are investigating the matter.

BATHING FATALITY.—A Coroner's enquiry was held yesterday morning at Imambara Road, regarding the death of Mahomed, a Mahomedan boy, aged twelve years, employed as a domestic servant in the employ of one Mirza Mahomed Mirza Aga Shirazee, a book-seller residing with his master at Jail Road (North). About 2 o'clock on Tuesday after noon deceased in company of another domestic servant named Mahomed Cassum, went to the Babulla Tank to bathe. Mahomed Cassum undressed himself and jumped into the tank and swam. Although deceased did not know how to swim he followed suit. When he went beyond his depth, he was seen struggling in the water, but before his companion could render him assistance, he was drowned. The police were informed and they dragged the tank and recovered the body. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A GAMBLER.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Dongree Street by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Wajudin Mahomed Esack, a Mahoman, aged twenty-five years, formerly a fireman on board a steamer, who had been out of employ for the last six months and returned to Bombay from his native country only about a week ago. About 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon deceased and several other Mahomedans were playing cards in a room on the third story of a chawl at Bhundari Street, Dongree, when the rent-collector went up to them and told them not to play cards at that place. He warned them several times, but they paid no attention to his warnings and as soon as his back was turned upon them they began gambling again. The rent-collector eventually closed the door of the room, fastened it from the outside and went to inform the police. The gamblers became frightened and several of them made good their escape by getting out of a window and walking along the weather-board of the chawl to the window of the adjoining room. The deceased, while he was attempting to follow his comrades, accidentally slipped off the weather board and he fell on to the ground below, a height of about thirty-five feet, killing himself on the spot. When the police appeared on the scene there was only one man in the room, who had not ventured out owing to the fatal accident which the deceased had met with. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—Mr. Allan F Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Mahim, touching the death of Kooshee, a Hindu girl, aged ten years, residing with her mother, a widow, at Lohar Chawl, Upper Mahim. On Tuesday morning the mother went out to work, leaving the girl playing at home. When she returned for the mid-day meal, she found deceased was not at home and began searching for her. About 2 p.m. the unfortunate mother heard that Kooshee had been knocked down and killed by a railway train at the level-crossing on the Dharavi side of the Mahim Station. She proceeded thither and saw the dead body of the girl, her right arm being fractured at the shoulder and there being a bleeding wound on the right side of the head. Vishram Babaji, the gateman on duty at the level-crossing, said that at 12-30 p.m. he saw both the signals had been lowered and he closed both the gates. He stood at the eastern gate and an up and a down train passed the level crossing. After the trains had gone, the gateman found the girl lying by the side of the outer rail of the down line near the crossing and went up to her. She was gasping and died almost immediately. Witness did not see the deceased before the train came. He put the hook on the gate and bolted the turn-stile on the western side, before going to the gate on the other side. There was only one man in charge of the two gates and two turn-stiles at the crossing. The mother stated that deceased knew the place, as they had been removed to the segregation camp erected in the vicinity of the station last year. The jury, on the evidence, brought in a verdict of accidental death.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE SANTRAMDAS KHUSHALDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the first insolvent, appeared to show cause against a rule taken out by one of the opposing creditors, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court in not filing their schedule.

Mr. Jardine for a creditor, said that one of the insolvents had filed his schedule, and as the contempt had been purged, he had nothing more to urge but to ask for the costs of the rule.

As Mr. Manker took no objection, his lordship made the rule absolute, and ordered the costs to be paid out of the assets in the hands of the Official Assignee.

RE LAKHMIDAS HARIWALABHDAS.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend his schedule.

RE CHUNILAL MOTICHAND.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Pickmell, Merwanji and Motilal, applied for leave to serve notices and for an extension of the interim order. As the interim order had already been extended for seven months, his lordship saw no reason to extend it further and granted the insolvent only the leave applied for.

RE MOHANJI KHETSEY.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition on the strength of a certificate from the Clerk of the Court, which, among other things, stated that the insolvent had filed his petition in July, 1897, and served notices on his creditors in September, but since then he had done nothing.

His lordship granted the application.

RE SALEM JOSEPH.

On the motion of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.


BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that nerve and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c


## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | | No. of Attacks. | No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague. | Total Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Mid. & Lower Colaba | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Southern | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Northern | 0 | 0 | |
| | Esplanade | 0 | 0 | |
| B | Mandvie | 10 | 0 | 22 |
| | Chuckla | 0 | 0 | |
| | Umarkhady | 3 | 1 | |
| | Dongri | 2 | 0 | |
| C | Market | 3 | 1 | 18 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 1 | 0 | |
| | Fanaswady | 3 | 0 | |
| | Bhuleshwar | 1 | 0 | |
| | Khara Talao | 5 | 0 | |
| | Kumbharwada | 4 | 1 | |
| D | Khetwadi | 2 | 0 | 13 |
| | Girgaum | 2 | 0 | |
| | Chowpatty | 0 | 0 | |
| | Walkeshwar | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mahaluxmi | 0 | 0 | |
| E | Mazagon | 1 | 0 | 33 |
| | Tarwady | 1 | 0 | |
| | Second Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| | Kamatipura | 3 | 1 | |
| | Tardeo | 1 | 0 | |
| | Byculla | 1 | 1 | |
| | First Nagpada | 0 | 1 | |
| F | Parel | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Sewree | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sion | 0 | 0 | |
| G | Mahim | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | Worlee | 0 | 0 | |
| | Water Division | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | N.-R. & Unknown | 5 | 1 | |
| | HOSPITALS. | | | |
| | Adamjee Peerbhoy | | 1 | 125 |
| | Jain Parel | | 1 | |
| | Telagu | | 1 | |
| | Arthur Road | | 1 | |
| | Dariasthan | | 2 | |
| | Modykhana | | 1 | 27 |
| | 3rd Bhoiwada | | 1 | |
| | Port Trust | | 1 | |
| | Marwadi Fatehpur | | 1 | |
| | Bhatia | | 3 | |
| | Maratha | | 4 | |
| | MarathaCamp | 1 | 0 | |
| | Total | 49 | 25 | |
| Total plague deaths to date | | 31,611 | 27,819 | |
| Same date last year | | 12 | 5 | 100 |

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

### RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALAKHIDAS HARNARAYEN.

THE defendant in this case applied for revision of an order passed by Mr. Dadabhai Dinsha, First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, on the 13th April last, rejecting the defendant's application made for the cancellation of an order for maintenance passed in favour of his wife, Ganga, by the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, Mr. Dustur, on the 22nd May 1891. Mr. Goverdhanram Madharam appeared for the petitioner and Mr. G. S. Rao for Ganga, his wife.

The First Class Magistrate, in making the order, said that the chief grounds urged for the petitioner were that, in February 1892, he obtained from the Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad a decree against his wife for the restitution of conjugal rights; and that after the decree was passed his wife went and lived with him for ten or twelve days where his mother and son were living; that on his departure for Rajkot, she left the house, and that consequently she was not entitled to any maintenance allowance. In 1894, when Bai Ganga enforced the order for maintenance and recovered Rs. 160 on account of arrears for twenty months, the above objections were taken by Balakhidas, but were overruled by the first-class magistrate, Mr. Jayaker, and his allegations were held to have not been proved. Balakhidas appealed against Mr. Jayaker's order, and it was upheld by the High Court on the 14th September 1894. The parties subsequently took proceedings against each other in the Courts of the Kathiawar Civil Agency. Balakhidas, however, had not executed the Agency decree in his favour, so as to prevent his wife from taking proceedings against him, nor had he, after Mr. Jayaker's order, sought to obtain possession of Bai Ganga through the Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad in pursuance of the decree passed by that court, Mr. Dadabhai Dinshah was therefore unable at present to hold that Bai Ganga had, without sufficient reasons, refused to live with Balakhidas so as to entitle him to the relief applied for.

The Acting Chief Justice, in giving the court's decision, said: The authorities show that an order of a Civil Court for restitution of conjugal rights supersedes any previous order of a magistrate for maintenance if the wife should persist in refusing to live with her husband (Lutpotee Doomony vs. Tikha Moodvi, 13 W. R. 5 2) and that a magistrate ought to cancel his order, or rather to treat it as determined if the wife, failing to comply with the decree for restitution, refuses to live with her husband. (Criminal Review No. 11 9 of 1877, decided 10th October 1878.) The magistrate in this case has not found whether the husband or opponent persists in refusing to live with the applicant. All he says is that the applicant has not executed the decree which he obtained for restitution of conjugal rights or sought to obtain possession of his wife. This is beside the case. The magistrate must find whether the wife has obeyed the decree; if she has not, then she would not be entitled to a maintenance order. We reverse the order of the magistrate and remand the case for a rehearing.

For the above reasons, their lordships reversed the order of the magistrate and remanded the case for a rehearing.

### HEARTLESS MURDER IN A JUNGLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. ARJUN WALAD BHARLYA AND SONYA WALAD APHANYA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, in August last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced them to death. Mr. B. N. Bhajikar appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused were charged with the murder of one Ukherdya, committed at Alivdara, in the jungle of Lakhani, in the district of Nassik, on the 21st July, 1898. The complainant, Malhari, lived with his elder brother Govinda in a hamlet amongst the hills of the Kalwan Taluka. Govinda's daughter was married to the accused Arjun and Malhari's daughter was married to the deceased Ukherdya. They all lived together in the same house, and kept their cattle on another hill. The accused Sonya was their hired labourer. On a Thursday before the last Nagpanchi the two accused, the deceased, and others went to transplant nagli in a field. The deceased not having returned home that evening, enquiries were made. Govinda and the deceased's wife went out to look for him. They found, concealed under leaves and stones, the rain-hood of leaves which the deceased used. There was blood inside it. The two accused were called before the police and questioned where the deceased was. At the patel's house, to which they were taken, the accused admitted that they had killed the deceased. No. 2 said it was done with a stone at the place where the hood was found, and offered to show where the body was concealed. He led the way to a nullah in a waste field and showed a place where the ground had been levelled and grass planted. The ground having been dug up, it was found that the body had been pushed, head first, into a hole which entered the ground in a slanting direction, and the mouth of the hole had then been blocked up with stones and earth. The medical evidence showed that the deceased's skull had been fractured in several places. The accused afterwards changed their statement and said that the deceased had been killed with the back of an axe, under a teak tree, where he and the accused went to get down a honeycomb. The Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, found both the accused guilty of murder and sentenced them to death.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, confirmed the sentences of death and dismissed the appeals.

## A SUGGESTED MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to learn through the medium of your paper, that a public meeting was called by the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik to raise funds to perpetuate his memory. I think, it will not be out of place, if the wealthy and learned class of Gujeratis will take to heart to perpetuate the memory in a similar way for the sake of the late Kavishwar Dalpatram Dayabhai, C.S.I. (Milton of Gujrate) and the late Mr. Manilal Nathubhai, both of whom have rendered amiable service for the development of Gujerati literature.—Yours, &c.,

A FRIEND.

## THE ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.

MR. MUNCHERJI HOSHUNGJE JAGOSH, the proprietor of the Bombay Victorian Press, has just published his usual Calendar for the Parsi year 1268, corresponding with the Christian year, from 15th September 1898 to 14th September 1899. The book contains a good photographic likeness of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., with a readable narrative of his life, which has already appeared in these columns. It gives also a portrait of the late Bai Dinbai, widow of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manekjee Petit, a full account of whose life is given. A likness of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji is also given, with an outline of his eventful career. Every year the benefactions made by the Parsi community form the chief feature of their social existence; and this year the sum contributed for charity exceeds the total of previous years. It is no less than Rs. 15,00,000 (fifteen lakhs. The list published in the brochure is headed by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., who has given in eighty-eight items, Rs. 1,93,658; His son, Mr. Bomanji Petit, Rs. 17,041; the late Bhi Dinbai Petit, Rs. 2,19,565; other prominent Parsee gentlemen have contributed their share to swell the benefactions to fifteen lakhs of rupees, among whom may be mentioned, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, Shapurji Burjorji Barocha, Ardesir Sorabji Canadin, N. J. Wadia, by his widow Bhi Pherozebai, Dhunjibhoy Eduji Allibless, Motabhoy Bhickhaji Contractor, Sorabji and Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Khan Bahadur Nowraji Pestonji Vakil, C. I. E., Eduji Dinshaw of Karachi, Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Munsifna, Dadabhoy Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, Ba Bhikhaiji Dinshaw Petit, wife of Mr. Dady N. Dadyseth &c. A descriptive notice of new charitable buildings erected by Parsees is given, the chief among which is the handsome fire-temple on the Girgaum Road, its cost being Rs. 2,25,000, collected among the community at large; other buildings comprise minor fire-temples, towers of silence, dhurumshalas, wells, fountains, residential quarters for poor Parsees &c. A list of notable appointments and promotions among Parsees throughout India is furnished, by the compiler, as well as of barristers-at-law, solicitors, pleaders, vakils, licentiates of medine, civil engineering, &c. The death-roll comprises all recent names, which have been noticed in these columns at length:—Sir Jamsetjee, Bai Dinbai Petit, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Dustur Dr. Jamasp Asana, Dustur Noshervanjee Kaikusru of Surat, Dadabhoy Bomanji Jeejeebhoy Erachshaw Curseiji Kohejar, Dr. H. D. Pesikaka, Dhunjibhoy Byramji Rana, (aged 94), Jehanjir Hormusji Mody, Jehanjir Rustomji Mody, Maneckji B. Minocher Hormusji, (a well known publicist), Kawasji Shapurji Mehta, (Professor of Chemisty), J. D. Lalcaca (aged 81) &c. There are eight Atash-Behrams (or chief, fire-temples), in Bombay and outstations, and thirty-two minor fire temples in different parts of the city of Bombay, and no fewer than a hundred and four in up-country stations. There are nine public buildings devoted to the use of the Parsees in general, such as Allibless Baug, Cama Baug, &c., and fifteen in out stations. There are seven towers of silence in Bombay; and eighty-seven up country, and seventy-one dhurumshalas travellers, bungalows for the exclusive use of the Parsees in all parts of India. A list of honours and titles conferred on Parsis by Her Majesty the Queen and the Government of India is given with a brief outline of the services on which they are founded. Libraries schools, &c. established by Parsees follow the above. Parsee Fellows of the University, solicitors, pleaders barristers-at-law (79) find a place in this calendar. Medical dispensaries in the city and in the districts with the names of the Parsee donors are also given. There were seven Parsees who held the office of the High Sheriff of Bombay, one in Calcutta and one in Madras. A list of Parsee Justices of the Psace (23) also finds a place in the calendar. There were nine Parsees who had been honoured at different times with a seat in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. There are twenty two members of the local Municipal Corporation and there are many other Parsees who hold high Government posts in Bombay and in the districts. Three Parsees represent Consular agencies,—one in Bombay for Persia, (Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Rustamjee), Mr. Hormasjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, acting for Mr Dorabjee Dinshaw (on leave), representing Portugal and Spain. A tabulated statement of births and deaths among the Parsees of Bombay is embodied in the calendar the former varying from 1241 in 1872 to 1002 in 1897, the highest figure being 1511 in 1888; and the latter 950 to 1021. The total number of deaths during the last twenty-six years being 29,335, of whom 15,039 were males and 15,237 females. There are the usual tables which are useful at commercial counters. The book should finda place in the household and shop of every Parsee.

## HYDROPHOBIA.

A TALE OF A NATIVE CURE.

WHILE Pasteurism and Buissonism are rivals in the art of healing those that have been bitten by mad dogs, they are not the only claimants in the field From divers quarters come occasional tales that wise men, *hakims*, herbalists, *mantram-walas*, and the like are able to cure the dreadful malady by some mysterious mixture or other of forest leaves or roots, or perhaps by magic spells. The latest tale comes from a European correspondent of a Rangoon paper, who has "seen a cure effected under my own eyes" by a Burmese doctor at Mandalay. The boy had been bitten by a dog, the carcase of which the correspondent examined and in which he found all the ordinary signs of rabies. The cure was effected as follows:—With a sharp knife, the physician enlarged the wounds a little, and squeezed them to get out as much of the venom as he could, then washed them properly and bandaged them as ordinary cuts or wounds. This being done, he took out of a bag a dry and yellowish root, which he began to rub on a stone with a little water until he brought it to the consistency of a thick paste. The past thus obtained was carefully mixed with jaggery, and nine small pills were made out of the mixture The boy had to swallow three pills there and then and the remaining six were to be administered three at a time at one hour's interval. The lad was then securely shut up in a small adjoining room whose door could not be easily broken open, and the inmates of the house were forbidden to give any food of any kind to the patient.

The physician told the correspondent to come back the day after, and that he would see the boy perfectly rabid; in fact, said the physician, "is is by making the boy actually mad that I will get the hydrophobia out of him." The correspondent went again on the morrow, and the boy was actually rabid, howling and rolling about in the room. A hole made in the wooden partition allowed the correspondent to see the poor creature. The physician told him that when the fit was over the boy would be cured. Again he called on the following day. The patient was calm but seemed to be exhausted; still no food was given to him. On the third day after the boy had been bitten, he was all right, but weak and took rice with great gusto. The correspondent, saw the boy for several months after, and he never, to his knowledge, exhibited the least sign of hydrophobia.

The root used by the physician was, according to accounts, called *patalang*, and was said by the Burmese doctor to be unerring in its effects, and he was anxious to get a chance of working a cure before an English physician.

If this is all fact, it should not be buried in anonymous correspondence in a Rangoon newspaper. The correspondent should get the Burmese doctor. "Say a Thoung" by name, brought to the front, and get him to tell his own tale.—*Madras Times.*

## MR. LE MESURIER'S CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

SENTENCE VARIED TO A FINE.

The following judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Lawrie on Wednesday afternoon on the appeal filed by Mr. C. J. R. Le Mesurier against his conviction and sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal trespass under the Waste Lands Ordinance:—

"I hold it proved that Mr. Le Mesurier in good faith claimed the land in question. It was also claimed by the Assistant Government Agent of Matara as Crown property. The dispute is of some standing, and the Government Agent a year or two ago took steps to have the land proclaimed under the Forest Ordinance, but the proceedings are dormant. It was desirable that the controversy as to title should be brought to an end. A notice was issued under Ordinance No. 1 of 1897. The notice has been vigorously criticised, it is not perfect, but I hold that it is sufficient for the purposes of this prosecution. Mr. Le Mesurier heard of it and made claims to some lands on the footing that they lay or might be supposed to lie, within the boundaries. The Ordinance enacts that after the issue of a notice the character of the land shall not be changed. The land shall not be entered on, nor built on, nor cleared, nor cultivated. 'It shall remain in *statu quo* until the question of title be decided.' On the 2nd of August, 1898, Mr. Le Mesurier wrote to the Government Agent of the Southern Province announcing his "intention to open a plumbago pit on the land in question." Without waiting for a reply Mr. Le Mesurier gave orders to open a pit, and the erection of a hut near the pit was commenced. Mr. Le Mesurier himself went to the land to superintend these operations on the 5th of August. It was proved that the land on which this was done lies within the boundaries given in the notice. These were acts which the Ordinance 1 of 1897 declares to be offences. I affirm the conviction of the 1st accused, but reduce the sentence to a fine of Rs. 75. The second and third accused are acquitted."

## THE PIONEER OF THE SHORT AND RAPID ROUTE TO INDIA AND THE EAST

"AGNES E. WAGHORN" writes to the "Asiatic Quarterly Review":—Any man who has a set purpose in life is to be envied. When, to the knowledge of what he wants to do, he adds a determined will, an extraordinary perseverance, a sanguine temperament, and indomitable energy, we may feel sure that his labours will not be in vain. Few men have possessed the above qualities in greater force than the subject of this sketch. Born at Chatham on the 7th June, 1800, Thomas Frederick Waghorn, at the age of 12, became a midshipman on board Her Majesty's ship Tigris, and served on the home and West India stations. At the early age of seventeen he passed as lieutenant, and during the Burmese War, being attached to the flotilla of the Arracan division, did valuable service. He planted the first gun on a hitherto inaccessible rock at the mouth of the Arracan river by hoisting a 12 pounder from the deck of his ship to a perpendicular height of 220 feet, and it still serves as a landmark for ships entering the river.

About this time he seems to have first begun to ponder on the great idea of his life. This was steam navigation, as applied to more rapid communication with the East. For several years, however, he had no thought of any route but that round the Cape, his aim being to accomplish the voyage to and fro between Calcutta and London in six months, Capt. Johnson of the Enterprize had already made the attempt, but the voyage had occupied 114 days to Calcutta, that being only the average time taken by the best sailing ships in the India trade. The project was therefore laid aside, those who embarked in it being threatened with heavy pecuniary losses, and a notion prevailed that the plan was unpracticable. Now, during the Burmese War the Enterprise was employed by the East India Company to convey troops and stores up the river from Rangoon, and on board, says the *Standard*, was a most active and intelligent officer of the name of Waghorn who took up the subject with characteristic ardour, and availed himself of the opportunities he now had for ascertaining the defects and capabilities of such vessels as the Enterprize. Capt. Johnston spoke of Lieut. Waghorn as a man of persevering industry and unshaken self-possession in the hour of danger, and the justice of this opinion was fully borne out by his subsequent career.

As soon as the peace set him at liberty, he took leave to England, arriving at home on April 10, 1829. Before leaving India he had

LAID HIS PROPOSALS BEFORE A PUBLIC MEETING

at Calcutta, and receiving some encouragement and support from the subscribers to the Steam Navigation Fund, also held meetings at Madras, Mauritius, the Cape, and St. Helena. In England he visited various towns, endeavouring to stir up popular feeling in favour of his scheme, but without much success. The mercantile classes applauded, but the Post-Office authorities were opposed to steam navigation, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with the exception of Mr. Loch, were lukewarm, though they voted the necessary steam machinery for one vessel. He addressed His Majesty's Ministers and the Court of Directors, and undertook to perform the journey to India by the proposed overland route, in order to require a practical knowledge of it, and to form an opinion as to the establishment of steam-boats on the Red Sea, for at that time it was usually supposed that navigation on that sea was neither safe nor practicable. The postal laws compelled all vessels sailing to and from India to take letter-bags free of any sea-postage. To start a steam service to carry letters would be an impossibility unless postage were charged, and thus the Government did not see its way. After

MUCH DISCOURAGEMENT OF VARIOUS KINDS;

Waghorn was rejoiced to receive an intimation that he should attend before His Majesty's Commissioners of Revenue to give evidence on the subject of his scheme. The Commissioners considered his plan worthy of consideration and trial, and informed him that they would specially recommend it to the ensuing Parliament of 1830. Meantime, in September, 1829, he received notice from the East India Company, that he would receive their patronage, and they only wanted a plain, sailor-like report of his voyage. He had arranged with the manager of the General Steam Company for the use of a steamer to take him from Marseilles to Alexandria at a cost of £1,000 which the East India Company would grant. But as the Steam Company now held a meeting and advanced their charge to £1,500, Waghorn, thwarted but not baffled, determined to depend on his own resources, only asking for a courier's passport, which he received from the India House, with despatches, on the 28th October, and on that same evening he started on the journey which was to prove the practicability of his cherished plan.

The Continental part of his journey had to be done by posting, and the difficulty he experienced in procuring carriages and detention for the signing of his passport caused numerous and vexatious delays. He had intended to cross the Simplon to Genoa, but learning at Paris that the road was impassable through falling avalanches and broken bridges, he chose the longer route over Mont Cenis. In spite of all this, he contrived to arrive at Trieste on the tenth day from London, and

PROUDLY RECORDS THE FACT

that he put a copy of the *Times* only so many days old into the hands of the British Consul at that place, expedition which that gentleman said he had never before heard of. Delayed here again by the failure to catch an Austrian brig which had sailed a few hours before his arrival for Alexandria, and on which he hoped by posting to Pisano to secure a passage, he persuaded a Spanish vessel bound for the same place to start in forty-eight hours. A tedious passage of sixteen days brought him to Alexandria. Here he hired donkeys, and proceeded to Rosetta in search of the Consul-General, Mr. Barker, following for the first ten miles the low, swampy ground which borders the sea, resting a few hours at a caravanseri, and then along the Egyptian shore to his destination. At Rosetta disappointment awaited him, for nothing had been heard of the expected steamer from India. Having rested during 7 1-2 hours, he here engaged a boat to take him down the Nile to Cairo, the Rais or Captain agreeing to put him on shore at that place for sixteen dollars, and to receive nothing if he did not do this in three days and four nights.

He made it his business to attend personally to the navigation of the boat on the Nile, and on this subject says, "There is no river in the world perhaps that baffles description on this head more than the Nile. It is sometimes at its mouth at Rosetta draught of water of ten feet. A northerly wind blowing from the Mediterranean would completely choke this up, and even raise a sandbank in its place, stopping the whole navigation at Alexandria by not allowing even a passage for the jerms or corn-boats to arrive there; this will continue till the torrents gather in consequence of the check thus experienced, and again open the same passage by the strength of their pressure." The boat grounded off Shallahan, where there are shoals, and an adverse current forced it to tack continually, so that after five days Waghorn's patience seems to have been exhausted, and giving up the Nile as hopeless, he again hired donkeys and rode on to Cairo.

Here again he was told that nothing was known of the expected steamer Enterprize, and he therefore determined if possible to make his way without her. On the 5th December he left Cairo on camels for Suez, and at sunset pitched his tent on the desert six miles on the way. At day-dawn he travelled on about thirty-four miles, and again halted. The next day he journeyed thirty miles, and in the evening pitched his tent four miles from Suez. The desert of Suez commencing from Cairo is a gentle ascent for about thirty-five miles of the way, then a gradual descent until you arrive at the plains of Suez. A tent is indispensable for the traveller, to shelter him from the sun's rays by day and the heavy dews at night. Antelopes Waghorn observed in parties of about a dozen each, and partridges in coveys of six and seven, but nowhere did he see them on the wing. They were not eaten by the Arabs. At Suez no steamer having been seen or heard of, our pioneer determined to make the voyage

DOWN THE RED SEA IN AN OPEN BOAT.

This he hired from the agent of the East India Company, a Copt who was obliging but extortionate. The boat in question was not worth more than fifty dollars, but the agent asked the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars for the loan of it to Jeddah. Her dimensions were forty feet long by eight broad. She had one mast and seven men as crew, including a pilot. Thus he started on a voyage of 600 miles, guiding himself by the sun and stars; and when a mutiny threatened on board, quelled it by showing his pistol and explaining that it would be used on the first sign of disobedience. He resolved to sail down the centre of the sea, in hopes of meeting the Enterprize between Suez and Corsire. There was little chance of missing her, for the sea itself is only fifteen miles broad at Suez, very gradually widening to no more than thirty from the Arabian to the Egyptian sides as far down as the point of Ras Mahomed.

Extracts from the boat's log journal tell us with what luck this hazardous voyage was made:

Dec. 10th. Made sail with N. W. wind at noon five miles.

Dec. 11th. Steady N. W. winds, steering down centre of sea, average 4 1-2 miles per hour. Mount Aghrib S. S. W. five or six leagues. Noon lat 28° 43'. Increasing breeze, 9 p.m, hauled down large sail, hoisted small one, wind half gale anchored under the high land of Zeyte, not thinking it safe to venture through the straits of Jubal by night, also wishing to see these straits by day.

Dec. 12th. Hoisted small sail, steered N. E. to get into the centre of the sea prior to running through the straits, sea very high, boat taking in much water in consequence of the heavy wind and sea. At 9 a.m, bore up S.S.E. and ran through the straits passing the islands Assoon, Jubal, etc., to the E., but Phadwan to the W., the sea being too high for us to run down the centre of the sea. Lat. at noon 27° 24' run nearly nin

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13.

In the price of Consols there was a decline yesterday in London of 1-8 per cent., to 109 7-16 Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 a centime higher, at 25'31 1-2 fcs.; but French Rentes remained at 102 1-4. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £62 9-16; while Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-8d. in value, to 27 1-8d. per oz.; but continued in New York at 60 1-8 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London at 4'84 dollars. The quotation for Braziers' Copper was £60-10s.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,210,000 quarters compared with 1,250,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

White Karachi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 29s., October-November shipment to Hull, sellers via the Canal; and Red Karachi at 28 1-2s., same shipment to the same port, sellers via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet at closing yesterday. Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. Spot Mid-Americans were 1-32d. lower; while American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The day's Sales were 15,000 bales, and the Imports 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands continued in New York at 5 3-8 cents per lb.; January and April Futures were 1 point higher, at 5'28 and 5'41 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 74,000 bales.

Locally the Cotton market is still dull, with a meagre enquiry from shippers and the mills. The former bought 200 Karanja, at Rs. 124 per candy, and 300 Broach, at Rs. 140; and the latter, 100 Surat at Rs.142, and 150 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 129. For forward deliveries Rs. 153 1-2 per candy is quoted for Broach, for March; Rs. 126 1-2 for Bengal, for January; Rs. 137 for Bhownugger, for May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 479 | bales. |
| Wheat | 7,123 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,072 | " |
| Rapeseed | 3,441 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 3,907 | " |
| Poppyseed | 1,047 | " |
| Castorseed | 5,181 | " |
| Rice | 1,522 | " |

FREIGHTS.—The tone of the market is firmer to-day and ready business has been done for October at 19s. per ton; and for Antwerp 18s. was done for December hipment.

EXCHANGE has continued steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Domand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper, and some business was reported at 1s. 3 31-32d. Mercantile Bills were again scarce, only a small amount being done at 1s. 4 1-8d., and the market closed steady as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 31-32d. per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d. " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 1-8 to 5-32d. " |
| Francs | 1·70 " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—There is a weak feeling in the market with 94 9-16 and 94 1-2 quoted for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and Account, respectively, and 85 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet, with but little movement in prices.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownuggur | 2 20-32 |

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 109 7-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102 1-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 113 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 62 9-16 |
| Bar Silver | 27 7-8 |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived from Colombo this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Salazie which left Bombay on Tuesday, 27th September, arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday 11th instant, at 10 p.m.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Singapore, for Colombo, on the 12th instant.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 13.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Motions.

Testamentary Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

22-96—Matubai and J—Bhawanishanker Ruttonji vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

20-97—Chitnis M and M—Wasudeo Moshemar Putwardhan vs Janardhan Vinayek Joshi—Dikshit and D

4-98—Little and Co—Ladkibai vs Luxmibai and others—Hiralal M and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long-Causes.

684-97—Edgelow and G—Aga Mahomed Ismail bin Hajee Abu Cassim vs Aga Goolam Hoosein bin A H and another—Payne G and S—part heard.

36-97—Ardashir H and D—Dorabjee Cooverjee Doctor vs Dhunbaljee—Janardhan and A

Postponed Long Causes.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Report

348-91—Crawford B and Co—Madhowdas Premji vs Goswami Shri Girdharji Maharaj—Khunderao and S.

170-93—Khunderao and S—Shri—T Shri G Maharaj vs M Premjee—Crawford B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

652-97—J C Cama—Pooranmal Gooljee and another vs Mahadev Abajee Kaley and others—K J Mantri, for final decree

323-97—In person—Balshet Pandushet Sonar vs Mahadev Abajee Kaley—K J Mantri

For Further directions on Special Commissioners Report and Costs.

451—In the matter of the Land Aquisition Act X of 1870 Payne G and S—Dadabhoy Pestonji vs Purmanandas Jiwandas—Little & Co

136-85—Little and Co—Purmanandas Jeewandas vs Dadabhoy Pestonjee—Payne G and S

573-97—Edgelow and G and W Mirza Ali Mahomed Shirazo vs Hajee Abdul Hussain bin Zenulabedin—Craigie L and O

5-98—Muthubhai and J—Lakhmidas Narsey vs Canji Liladhur—Little and Co

544-96—Bhaishanker and K—Rai Bahadur Sobhagmal Dhode vs Mokan chand Rottonchand—Ardaser H and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON,

For Dismissal.

257-98—Edgelow and G—Gordhundass Motiram vs The Commercial Bank of India Ld and others—Little and Co

For Consent Decree

128-98—Inperson—Bai Fatmabai vs Abdool Hoosein Currimbhoy and another—Little and Co

483-95—Thakurdas D and C—Bai Hari vs Ruttonsey Poonja—Tyabjee D and C

441-98—Dikshit and D—Damodher Ganesh P vs Balshet Pandoo Shett and another—Captain and V

456-98—Little and Co—William Beresford and another vs L H Blomenstok

477-98—Framjee D—Rustomjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla vs Hajee Oosman Abba and another—Edgelow G, and W For Investigation of Pauperism.

38-98—Khunderao and S—Bhondu Waman vs Vinayak Bhai Jafferbhai Khakeebhai vs Firbhai Khakeebhai and others—Daphtary and F

1-93—Sorabjee for pauper—Matubai Purshotum Jairam—Pestonjee R and K

Short Causes,

434-98—Little and Co—Norman C Macleod and another vs Janabai and others—Dephtary and F A H and D and, D, and D

Long Cause.

17-98—Tyabjee D and Co a Pauper Ally Mohomed Hussan vs Shaik Fakrudin Shaik Mohidin—Wadia and G Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th October, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. | inches 29·710 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees 84·9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76 1 |
| Dew Point | 72·7 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·669 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) | 2·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees 91·5 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 77·0 |
| General Directions of wind | WNE, ENE, NW, NNW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours | miles 260 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·00 |
| Total fall during the month | 0·46 |
| " year | 73·94 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Oct. | 0·00 |

" From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

TEMPLE—September 22, at "The Nesh" Worcestar, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. C. Temple, C.I.E., of a daughter (prematurely), still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—Oct 1, at Moradabad, the wife of H Mayor Davies Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter

HIGGENS—October 7, at Tinnevelly, the wife of A W B Higgens, I C S, of a sons.

OSWALD—October 7, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Julian Oswald, 16th Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NUGENT—WHEELER—October 8, at St Peter's Church, Fort William, George Nugent, eldest son of George Nugent, Esquire of Grandville, County Cavin, Ireland, to Louise Helena, eldest daughter of F W Wheeler, Esq. Harbour Master, Calcutta.

NUNN—HOMFRAY—October 7, at All St's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev W Horner, D D, Edgar Allen Nunn, youngest son of the late F C Nunn, Collector of Customs, to Mabel Alford Homfray, third daughter of the late F S Homfray, and grandniece of the late Dean Alford.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1898.


As we predicted, Lord Salisbury's maladroit statement that the whole of the territories of the Khalifa now belong to Great Britain and Egypt by right of conquest, strengthens the contention of the French that the Soudan had ceased to belong to Egypt and had never been in the possession of Great Britain. The Foreign Minister has now admitted that until the battle of Omdurman the Soudan belonged to the Khalifa and not to Egypt, and that the present claim to it is based on conquest. The *Temps*, which is the semi-official organ of the French Foreign Office, has lost no time in taking advantage of the admission. It points out that Lord Salisbury no longer bases the Anglo-Egyptian claim to Fashoda on the anterior rights of the Khedive, but on the right of conquest over the possessions of the Khalifa. The argument is that in June while the Khalifa was still in possession of Omdurman, and at the head of a formidable military force which, properly directed, might have upheld his sovereignty, the French expelled his garrison from Fashoda, and subsequently drove back his steamer. France, now, holds Fashoda by right of conquest. The *Temps* naturally insists that the change of front of the British Government admits the French contention that the territory in question was not Egyptian. Whether M. Delcasse can count on the support of the whole of France in this matter, just as Lord Salisbury can count on the support of England, is another question. It is open to doubt whether either France or England would support the Minister who would with a light heartgo to war for the pestilential swamp marked on the map as Fashoda. They would be more likely to act on Lord Dufferin's suggestion and hang both Ministers on a high gallows somewhere on the common frontier. Such an example would do more for the cause of international peace than the rescripts of a dozen Czars. It would be a warning for all time to Ministers who are fools or mad. Happily there is no reason to apprehend the calamity of war arising out of the Fashoda controversy. There will be a war of words, and much ink will be spilled, resulting finally in that which Sir Edmund Monson declared to be the out of the question—a compromise. Political progress, according to Mr. Morley, is the art of effecting a compromise which exchanges the ideal aimed at for the second best. Already we hear from London that a solution of the present difficulty will be found in the delimitation of the British and French spheres of influence in the Soudan. There will be no war about the Upper Nile. It might be rash to make the same prediction about the Lower Nile.

THE Japanese, not to be outdone by the European Powers, have seen fit to send their quota of blue-jackets to Pekin and it is expected that the French and Italian Legations will do the same. It remains to be seen what impression will really be made by all these innocent attempts to overawe the capital of China with its 350,000,000 of an inscrutable race. It is very doubtful whether the Legations, or even the more omniscient communities of Hong Kong and Shanghai have any real understanding of the Heathen Chinee. Li Hung Chang, regarded by Chinese Gordon—not a bad judge of men—as the one Statesman in China who understood the relative strength of that Empire and the European Powers, is described by the press of the Treaty Ports as a currupt mediocrity who has sold his country to Russia for open bribes. Gordon left Bombay in 1882, not, as was supposed at the time, to take command of the Chinese army against the Russians in Kulja, but to dissuade Li from going to war with the northern Power, with which China could not hope to contend successfully. The result of that self-imposed and totally desinterested mission was that the Kulja and other questions in controversy were arranged by diplomacy, and there was no war with Russia. Nor for that matter was there then an alliance between China and Russia. Li, in part, no doubt, moved thereto by his confidence in Gordon, until the outbreak of the Japanese war, favoured, an understanding with Great Britain. It was only when the British Foreign Office declined to join Russia, France and Germany in making Japan disgorge the Liaotung Peninsula, that Li, doubtless with some misgivings, favoured alliance with Russia, as the only resource available under the circumstances. Is there anything incomprehensible or extraordinarily scandalous or infamous in that? In the opinion of the Anglo-Chinese press, Li's "subservience" to Russia stamps him as the vilest and most corrupt of men. Sir Claude MacDonald—quite erroneously we are convinced—is represented as insulting him to his face, and demanding his dismissal at the hands of the boy Emperor Li was gazetted out of the Board of Foreign Affairs, but it seems to be understood that he is now more powerful thanever, standing behind the Dowagar, Empress, inspiring her policy and giving countenance and some semblance of strength to the Government. All this is more inexplicable than ever, and the Chinese puzzle becomes hopeless.

The truth seems to be that the European has not yet thought it necessary to act on the advice of Lord Elgin, father of the present Viceroy, who, thirty years ago, recommended Western diplomatists must get into the way of regarding the Chinese as their equals. Herr V. Ratzel, in Chapter 21 of his admirable "History of Mankind,—" an English translation of which is being published by Macmillan—quotes that observation with entire approval. The chapter in question, on the Peoples of Eastern Asia, rectifies the mistaken impression that the three countries, China, Korea and Japan, being all coloured yellow like the Mongolia of Central Asia, are therefore all of the same race. It is pointed out—for the first time—that the three or four hundred millions of the Chinese Empire are not a uniform mass, excluding all individual peculiarities. The present similarity is in large measure due to similarity of culture and political and social ideas. The colour of the skin varies from one zone to another, the straw yellow of the north coming tinged with brown in the south. In Northern China the children have rosy cheeks, which Europeans think peculiar to themselves, and even the old have a pink glow. In the north the men are tall, giants being by no means rare; in the south men are of a smaller breed. The people seem to vary from Province to Province, some being toll and strong, with rough manners, others small and pleasant-mannered and friendly. In certain provinces recent settlers are quite distinct from the bulk of the population, and have to cultivate the hills, the more fertile plains being already occupied. They are quite ready to go great distances to obtain work or for purposes of trade. In this way the boundaries of the Empire have been extended in various directions. It is not flattery to know that the advent of European settlers has a demoralising effect on the Chinese. The early Jesuit missionaries, who were so successful two or three centuries ago, were met with childlike confidence, now altogether a thing of the past. Xavier praised the steadfast friendship of the Japanese. The European merchants who came into contact with the Eastern Asiatics after the opening of the Treaty Ports, were much disappointed; that they could compete with European trade was revolting, and the maxim of "China for the Chinese" outside the Treaty Ports increased the exasperation. Strong denunciation of everything Chinese became the fashion, to such an extent that Lord Elgin wrote that from the talk of his countrymen he had got the impression that "our trade is conducted on principles dishonourable towards the Chinese and demoralising towards our own people." He held that they had got the policy of our Government too much into their hands. There seems to be some fear that the views of Shanghai as to the exigencies of the situation in the farther East have now an undue and very dangerous influence on opinion in London.

Fortunately men of another stamp, such as Lawrence, Oliphant, Hubner, have taken a broader view of Chinese policy and Chinese capabilities. The greater eagerness of the Japanese to assimilate western principles and methods made them the favourites with the Europeans. But those who looked below the surface of things understood, that it is one thing for a comparatively small insular population to imbibe a tincture of foreign culture, and quite another for an immense continental empire, counting its people by hundreds of millions. The Japanese under Dutch instruction, had long studied western languages, science and customs, not only in Nagasaki but in the other great cities. The upper classes were then prepared for the revolution effected when the Mikado was brought out from the seclusion of ages to remake the Empire on European principles. Ratzel, while acknowledging that Japanese statesmen have made great strides since 1854, holds, that the mass of the population has not kept pace with them. He doubts whether the resources of a small country, much of which is unfit for cultivation, will be able to meet the increasing expenditure of the new institutions, with an army and a navy on the modern European scale. For some years the production of Japan has shown little increase; the pressure of the population on the soil has been much felt and relief was sought in the Korea and Formosa. China has far greater resources; she possesses the immense advantage of numbers, which have overflowed into Mongolia, Formosa, Singapore, and Burma and would make good their footing in Australia and the Pacific States if they were not kept out by special laws. The colossus is so vast that contact with Europeans is possible for individuals only; European principles can be assimilated only by slow degrees. But it is a mistake to suppose that Chinese rigidity is incapable of change. Before the era of railways, Europe had nothing to show in the way of traffic and in the mobility of the population compared with the interior of China. Chinese pedlars journey for months north into the Russian Amoor provinces, and south into the mountains of Yunnan, into Burma and Siam, to sell silk and metal goods. When the snows of winter come in Russian territory, they have to live with compatriots, who cultivate farms, gambling, drinking tea and smoking opium. The Russian settler has none of their activity or resourcefulness. It is the same in Singapore and Hong Kong. The notion that the Chinaman is incapable of moving out of the beaten path is certainly erroneous. Lawrence Oliphant went so far as to place him next the Anglo-Saxon in knowledge of the world and activity, in the pursuit of agriculture and horticulture, in his aptitude for all kinds of industry and trade—and in his exclusive nature. Fortunately for us, the have never hitherto grasped the meaning of Science as it has been understood in Europe since the Greeks taught Europeans how to think. They Chinese invented many things, ages before Europe took to inventing. But though they observed isolated facts with great patience and intelligence, they failed to never grasp general principles by which to correct erroneous conceptions. They are quite satisfied to believe that quails in autumn turn into moles, and resume their feathers in the spring. They are certain that lead in the interior of the earth turns into silver in four periods of two years hundred each. The Chinese Materia Medica, compiled by a savant, who tried seventy poisons on himself in one day, gives three hundred and sixty-five remedies for poisons, one for each day in the year, each suited to the changing conditions of the constellations day by day. The Legation guards now overawing the wonderstruck citizens of Pekin are not sufficiently numerous to go round Cossack or blue-jacket for every day in the year.

BY a further fall of 1,152 in the past week the number of persons in receipt of famine relief has now declined to 16,779 of whom all but 220 belong to the Bombay Presidency. Of the total, 5,073 are in receipt of gratuitous relief, the larger portion being employed on relief works. The Bombay report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops shows that rain fell in fifteen districts of the Presidency proper during the week. The fall was generally good or moderate and beneficial to crops, but more is still wanted in parts of Sholapur, where most of the famine stricken people are located, Satara, Nasik, and Dharwar. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by rats or insects in parts of Sind, but elsewhere they are in good condition. Reaping of early crops and sowing of late crops are progressing throughout the Presidency. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind, and agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have fallen in nine districts; elsewhere they are stationary. Thus there does not yet seem much likelihood of a speedy diminution in the figures although there are to-day 5,245 fewer recipients of relief than was the case a month ago. Madras reports show that after the downpour of last week the water-supply is now generally adequate. Sowing is proceeding briskly almost everywhere and the standing crops are generally thriving, but need rain in parts and especially in the Circars. The harvest goes on yielding a moderate outturn from small areas. Pasture is improving and the condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices have fallen almost everywhere, and in a short time doubtless the comparatively small handful of people Madras has to support will no longer give trouble. There is still need of rain in the hill tracts of the Punjab and fodder is reported scarce in the Marwar district of Rajputana, but otherwise the week's reports are fairly satisfactory.

NEW ZEALAND has given a lead to the mother country in the matter of Old Age Pensions. Not that it has yet adopted the scheme. But it has got beyond the stage reached in England and a Government Bill is now before the New Zealand House of Representatives which has for its object the establishment of a system of pensions for its poor. The Bill passed its second reading by a majority of twenty-three, a very large number when it is remembered that the House consists of only seventy-four members all told. But it happens that the measure has twice passed the shoals of the second reading. The first time it was wrecked on the rocks at the third, and on the second occasion it reached the Upper House before becoming stranded. But with the constitution of the House at the present time there is good reason to believe that it will pass through all its stages. The Bill proposes to provide a pension of something like seven shillings a week, equal to about five in England, to each member of the poorest class over the age of sixty-five years. The poorest class is defined as a subject who has not a private income of more than a pound a week or accumulated property of a greater value than £540. This is the general idea of the scheme, but there are conditions and modifications to be put into operation by a Government Department after an investigation into the means and deserts of an applicant. It is no use emigrating to New Zealand in the hope of securing a pension. Unless a sixty-five, year, old man has lived continuously in the colony for twenty years, and is not an alien he does not get a pension. And naturalised British subjects must have been naturalised for at least five years. No notorious drunkard, or wife deserter, or jail-bird need apply and an addition to this list of ineligibles is made—not only Chinese, unfortunately, but Asiatics too, even if they shall have been British subjects from their cradle up.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lieutenant-General Sir William Galbraith, K.C.B., Officiating in Command of the Forces in Bombay, accompanied by Captain Piney Assistant Military Secretary, arrived in Bombay from Matheran yesterday morning and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where his Excellency was met by Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh, C.B., Commanding the Bombay District, and an officer of the District Staff. The arrival had been announced to be a public one, but in deference to the wishes of the Lieutenant-General, it was kept private and the attendance of the guard-of-honour and the officers of the District was dispensed with. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival. General Galbraith in company of his Assistant Military Secretary drove to the Cooperage when he stays till to-morrow afternoon, when he proceedes on his tour in the Karachi, Sindh and Quetta Districts.

IT is with regret we have to record the death of Shums-ul-Ulama Mirza Hairat, Professor of Persian in the Elphinstone College, which took place on Tuesday evening at his residence at Parel, in the sixty-first, year of his age. He was descended from a high Mogul family, and, being a man of a quiet and retiring nature, but of a most kindly and conciliatory disposition, was much esteemed by all who came in contact with him. To his numerous pupils he had endeared himself by the simplicity of his manners and the deep interest he took in their welfare. Mr. Mirza Hairat entered the service in April, 1872, as Professor of Persian in the Elphinstone College and Hindustani Translator to the Educational Department, and retired on pension last year after a faithful service extending over more than a quarter of a century. In recognition of that service, the title of Shums-ul-Ulama was conferred upon him in May, 1892.

CLIVE DURANT was discharged from the European General Hospital yesterday afternoon and his trial at the Criminal Sessions will be resumed this morning.

WE are informed that the circular, dated 10th inst., sent to members of the Chamber of Commerce, accompanying a list of applicants for the post of Secretary, states that on Tuesday, the 18th inst., each member of that body can vote for any candidate whose name is on the list.

THE Bombay Cycling Club Gymkhana, notified for the 15th instant will be postponed till furthur notice, owing to the Bombay Gymkhana having an extra day in connection with their Athletic and Sporting Meeting on Saturday next.

THE next two volumes of the General Acts of the Governor-General in Council will probably be issued before the end of the current month.

IT has now been definitely decided that no further reduction will be made in the Malakhand and Chakdar garrisons, until the new defences are quite finished

THE Afridi jirgah, due to assemble at Peshawar on the 24th instant, is expected to be a record one, as the headmen of every section seem most anxious to attend.

AMONG the consolidation Bills which the Legislative Department have now in hand is one to consolidate and amend the Petroleum Act so as to make it apply to solids, such as carbide of calcium, as well as to liquids of an inflammable nature.

BANDSMAN FOX, of the Cheshire Regiment, a young and hitherto untried shot, has surprised the Hyderabad Rifle Association Meeting by carrying off from the veterans the principal trophies together with prize money of the value of about Rs. 500.

THE railway survey party which has been ordered to assemble with a view to linking up the Mari-Attock line with Kohat and Bannu will make a thorough examination of the country beyond the Indus from Kushalgarh and Kalabagh south-westwards to the mouth of the Tochi Valley.

THE Madras Government does not see its way, "in the present financial circumstances," to reconsider its decision not to co-operate with the Mysore Government or the U.P.A.S.I. in regard to the appointment of an Agricultural Chemist. It has, however, informed U.P.A.S.I. of its belief that the Government of India has under contemplation the appointment of an Entomologist as referee for the whole of India; and has further stated that a Botanist acquainted with industrial problems connected with his science is shortly to be appointed for the Madras Presidency. This is not very much, perhaps, says *Planting Opinion*, but it is at least a step onward, and if the industrial botanist is industrious, and reads his instructions in a fibera spirit, planters may derive much assistance from him

AFTER the Patiala team had carried their score to 259 (for seven wickets) on Monday, they closed their ininings, but found it impossible to dispose summarily of the Simla Volunteers, who managed to draw the game after putting on 214 for six wickets.

THE *Englishman* understands that the Mission to China proposed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has received the informal approval of the Government of India, and that the present delay in issuing orders is due to the Secretary of State. It is quite unknown, however, what the objections of the Home Government are, or if they have made any, but it is conjectured that the Currency Committee may possibly be responsible for the delay. It is an open secret that Sir Henry Fowler is anxious to finish the evidence, and have his Report ready for submission to Parliament by the time the House re-assembles. If an officer be deputed to China and the East to obtain the evidence required by the Chamber, it is evident that ample time must be given, and it is doubtful if Mr. Atkinson could acquire all the information necessary, and be in London to give evidence on it, by the end of February; indeed, we think that it would be practically impossible.

THE Calcutta paper says:—The Chairman of the Corporation has directed that since the publication of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Notification declaring Calcutta free from the plague, the official issue of returns from the Health Office shall be discontinued. In case of any fresh admissions to the local hospitals, official intimation to the effect will be sent to the immediate authorities concerned and to the press. The several Ward hospitals established on account of the plague will be continued in a state of preparedness, put there will be a small reduction in the plague establishment, effecting a saving of Rs. 5,000 all round. The sanitary arrangements of the town will be carried on as usual. The afternoon conservancy service recently introduced is working remarkably well, and has given satisfaction to the inhabitants residing in the native quarters of Calcutta.

FOR several years past, writes the Allahabad paper we have strongly advocated the removal of the three local Gurkha regiments from Assam to the Himalayas for since the conquest of Upper Burma and the subjugation of the wild tribes to the west of that country, the military conditions on the North-East Frontier have naturally changed. Not that the time has arrived for military police alone to keep watch-and-ward over Assam. There must still be regular troops kept as Manipur, Shillong and elsewhere; but the ordinary down-country regiments plus an extra police-battalion can well do all the duties required, more particularly as railway communication throughout the Province is extending. The Gurkhas furnish some of the very best material available for the Native Army, and every thousand of them added to the forces in the Himalayan cantonments are of the highest value. As we have more than once said, the native troops in the Punjab are being overworked owing to the series of campaigns in the North-West Frontier and the constant demand made for garrisons at the advanced posts occupied during the last few years. At the present moment there is a battalion of Gurkhas in the Khyber and another in the Samana, while the 39th Garhwel Rifles, also hillmen, are in Chitral. These afford some relief to the Punjab Command troops, including the Frontier Force; but with Chitral, the Malakand, the Kurram-Kohat border, the Tochi Valley, the Gomul Wano line all to be held—not to mention the Khyber, which for the moment has its special brigade—it will be seen that there are not enough troops available for the country to be guarded. To add two, if not three, battalions of Gurkhas to the infantry force which is mainly responsible for guarding the North-West borderland, is, therefore, a wise step, and it should have been taken long ago.

SOCIAL Democracy is still increasing all over Germany. The Social Democratic Press comprises sixty-eight political papers, one scientific, two illustrated, and two comic. The total receipts of the party amounted to £16,000. It is interesting to hear (says a *Daily News* telegram) that out of fear of the German authorities, the German Socialists declined to agree to the resolution passed in London, according to which the next International Congress was to be held in Germany. The Germans feared that the police might expel the foreign delegates, and as regards the Russians, even hand them over to the Russian authorities. It was, therefore, determined to hold the Congress on French soil.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE in his new book gives a good description of life in India. Respecting the people of India as a whole he says those who have known them well, and who, after separation from them, look back upon their character, will recall very much that is admirable, commendable and lovable in them, despite all admitted faults. The idea entertained by some that they know not gratitude is fallacious. To such an one I would reply—govern them well, guard their interests, relieve their sufferings, save their lives, raise their status and condition, let them see that you are really labouring on their behalf, and you will find gratitude in abundance.

THE Empress Elizabeth of Austria had a great dislike to modern Germany. She especially disliked Bismarck and always refused to receive him. To the Iron Chancellor she ascribed all Austria's misfortunes; and, when talking politics with English and Irish friends—for it is quite a mistake that she was indifferent to the practical affairs of life—she never disguised her feelings. The name of the Countess of Hohenembs, under which the Empress was travelling at the time of her death, was not a fancy title, but a genuine possession of the House of Hapsburg Her Majesty, however, frequently travelled under the more bourgeois and purely fictitious guise of Mme. Nicholson, a description borrowed from a favourite maid. The Queen's well-known incognito, Countess of Balmoral, is, of course, an arbitrary assumption, although her Majesty could create a peerage in her own favour if she chose. The Queen of Portugal's pseudonym is Marquise de Villacosa; Queen Isabella calls herself the Countess of Toledo; the Queen of Naples, widow of Francis II., Duchess of Castro; and the Empress Frederick, Countess of Lingen. But the most celebrated of all is the travelling title of the Empress Eugenie—Countess of Pierrefonds—a name which must recall to its bearer many memories of the second Empire.

SPANISH women, says the *Anglo-American*, have very little outdoor amusement. The bicycle is just beginning to be admitted, but under protest. The young women love their queen next to pretty frocks and glittering fans and bright ribbons. They flock to the shows in the bull-rings, and laugh and cheer at the horrible spectacles. The favourite resort for the grand senoras is San Sebastian, and the lives the careless Spanish women of fashion lead there during the summer are said to be a scandal all over Europe. There is scarcely a pretence at propriety, or even ordinary conventionality. As in France, a majority of the young girls in the best families are educated in the convents. Their greatest accomplishment is embroidery, and they sit and sit at their knitting until some man comes along and marries them. Club life is unknown. Marriages are celebrated very early in life, and but few people who get weary of these early alliances ever go to the trouble and formality of getting a divorce. The unhappy couples simply divide up the household things, and live the balance of their lives the best they can.

IN the lengthy and graphic account of the Battle of Omdurman which Colonel F. Rhodes sends to the *Times*, appears an interesting story of a corporal's gallantry. In the midst of the fighting the corporal picked up a wounded comrade, whom he put on his saddle. This act had the effect of a charm on the Dervishes, who, it appears, appreciate gallantry at its proper worth, for, though the brave soldier was at their mercy, they did not strike him down, but allowed him to carry his burden through their ranks. Referring to the famous Lancer charge, Colonel Rhodes says that the men complained that their lances were not sufficiently sharp, and makes a remark with which everybody will agree, that since officers always have their swords sharpened before a campaign, I do not see why the men's lances should not be put into a proper state.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## DEFEAT OF THE CAPE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

A vote of no confidence in the Government has been carried in the Cape House of Assembly by 39 against 37 votes.

## THE FASHODA QUESTION.

### THE VIEW OF THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

Daily interviews are taking place between Sir Edmund Monson and M. Delcasse on the Fashoda question.

The "Temps," discussing the British Blue Book, remarks that Lord Salisbury no longer bases the Anglo-Egyptian claim to Fashoda upon the anterior rights of the Khedive, but on the right of conquest over the possessions of the Khalifate.

This change of front by the British Government, the "Temps" adds, greatly assists the French arguments and M. Delcasse can count upon the support of the whole nation equally with the support on the other side given to Lord Salisbury.

## FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR CRETE.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, from Alexandria, have arrived at Candia.

## THE SETTLEMENT OF CRETE.

OCT. 12

The Porte proposes to retain a small garrison in Crete as an emblem of the sovereignty of the Sultan

## FRENCH CLAIMS IN THE SOUDAN.

It is semi-officially stated that France claims the right of contact with the Nile basin for the commercial development of the French Soudan.

## THE EGYPTIAN WAR OFFICE.

The reported removal of the Egyptian War Office to Khartoum is untrue.

## RESULT OF THE CESAREWITCH.

The race for the Cesarewitch resulted as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chaleureux | 1 |
| Asterie | 2 |
| Merman | 3 |

## SILLIDAR CAVALRY HORSES.

### COMPENSATION RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT, 12.

Rules have just been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for compensation for horses of the Sillidar Cavalry of the Bengal, Punjab and Bombay Armies. Their general effect is to enable the sowar to recover the value of his horse whenever its loss, whether from disease or otherwise, can be directly traced to the service of Government. This is considerably more liberal than the arrangements previously in force.

## IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

### CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO THE NATION.

It is officially announced that it has been decided that the Imperial Penny Postage will be brought into force between the mother country and colonies and dependencies, which have accepted the change from Christmas-day next, and from that date the letter postage from India to the United Kingdom will be one anna for the half ounce.

A full list of Colonies and Dependencies accepting the change will be published as soon as final information has been received on the subject.

## DEATH OF LIEUTENANT CHICHESTER.

Lt. F. J. N. Chichester—Devonshires died to-day Wednesday at Jullundur from acute Nephritis.

## TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

### JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers and postings are made in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department. Major J. P. W. Sparkie on return from leave to 2d. Circle, relieving Major Reid, who then goes to 7 Circle. Captain Acton, 1st M. L. now acting in 7 Circle, rejoins his Regiment. Captain H. C. B. Dunn, 10 B. O. I. rejoins his Regiment, on return to duty shortly of Captain Rich, 9 Circle, for whom he is acting.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

The Government of India have approved of the appointment of Colonel Michell lately Colonel on the Staff at Rawalpindi to officiate in command of the Assam District, Vice Brigadier-General Gaselee.

The fifteenth proximo has been fixed as the last date for the consideration of the cases of the Afridi and Orakzai deserters, and as regards pensions etc.

Captain Strachey, Rifle Brigade to be unpaid Attache, Intelligence Branch Quarter Master General's Department, Simla.

Farrier Sergeant Deeley No. 6, Mountain Battery, R. A. has been killed in Burma by a fall from a pony.

Hon. Lieut. Thomas Power, Commissariat Transport Department, died ot Naini Tal yesterday of Brights disease.

## THE DELHI CAVALRY CAMP

Officers who can be spared from their duties to attend the forthcoming Delhi Cavalry Camp will be considered on duty while there, and will be permitted to travel on form E. warrants.

## FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

It is notified that flags at all forts and stations throughout India are to be hoisted half-mast from sunrise to sunset on the 15th instant, on the occasion of the funeral of the Queen of Denmark as a mark of respect.

## CRICKET AT SIMLA.

### SIMLA vs. PARSEES.

The second day the Parsees closed their first innings for 130, when Simla went in, making 142, to which Nixon contributed 27, Bosworth-Smith 20, Stanton 23. Mehta for the Parsees was responsible for 6 wickets. The Parsees in their second innings made 57 for 5 wickets, Kanga scoring 21. The Parsees thus have 109 to make to-morrow to win with six wickets to fall, as the teams are playing twelve each

## HYDERABAD RIFLE MEETING.

### FURTHER PRIZE WINNERS.

SECUNDRABAD, OCT. 12.

The following are further prize winners at the Hyderabad Rifle Meeting in the important matches :—Cheshire Regiment, Secunderabad Cup, value Rs. 500, with aggregate 462 points at 500 and 600 yards. 19th Madras Infantry, the Minister's Prize of Rs. 100. Cheshire Regiment scored 462 points.

In the Commander-in-Chief's Prize, a Silver Cup, value Rs. 500, for the best British team making the highest aggregate at the Meerut, Bangalore, Poona, Secunderabad and Mandalay Meetings the 19th, 3rd and 11th Madras Infantries tied with an aggregate of 179 points.

In the Trimulgherry Cup the 10th Hussars are given the prize. The 19th M. I. also won the Deccan Cap, value Rs. 850. Sowar Mehtab Khan, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, won the Deccan Championship and Indian Rifle Association Medal. Lance Naik Kundaswami, 17th Madras Infantry, won the Bengal Rifle Association Medal, and Sowar Baisl Khan, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, the Hyderabad Rifle Association Bronze Medal.

The Hyderabad Rifle meeting closed this evening with the distribution of prizes by Lady Gerard. Officers Lloyd Lindsay was won this afternoon by second Lancers Hyderabad Contingent. The visitors return to their individual stations to-morrow

## CAVALRY MANŒUVRES NEAR DELHI.

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

The following are the commands and staff of the forthcoming cavalry manœuvres near Delhi.

The Headquarters Director of Manœuvres, Major General Elliot. Chief Staff Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Nipon 19th Bengal Lancars, Assistant Adjutant General Major Edwards 5th Dragoan Guards. Assistant Quarter Master General Brevet Major Campbell 1st Central India Horse. Camp Commandant, Captain J. A. Douglas. Orderly Officers, Captain Brown, 1st Central India Horse, and three others who are not yet appointed.

The Northern Division dressed in serge. Commanding, Brevet Colonel Richardson, 18th Bengal Lancers. A.A. and Q.M.G. Major Phayre, 3rd Bombay Cavalry D. A. A. and R. M G Major Fanshawe 19th. Hussars Field Intelligence Officer, Captain Robertson, 15th Bengal Lancers

R. H. A. Commanding, Lieutenant Colonel Rechefort, C. Battery Adjutant, from Brigade Division. The First brigade, Commanding Brevet Colonel C. F. Burton. Brigade Major Major Van castland 3rd Hussars. Second Brigade commanding not yet settled. Brigade-Major Major Dawson, of Bengal Lancers.

The third brigade, Commanding, Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel Adams of Guides E. Brigade-Major, Captain Edwards 5th Punjab Cavalry. The Southern Division dressed in KhakiCommanding not yet settled. Orderly Officer, Lieutenant Wigram 18th Bengal Lancerss. A. A. and Q. M. G, Major Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers. D. A. A. and Q M. G, Captain Hoar 4th Hussars ; Field Intelligence officers, Captain J. K. Tod. R. H. A.

Commanding, Lieut-Colonel J.A. Coxheda 4th Brigade Commanding, Colonel Baden-Powel 5th Dragoon Guards. Brigade Major Capt Beatty 1st Bombay Lancers. 5th Brigade-Commanding Lieut-Colonel Money 1st Central India Horse Brigade-Major Capt Trevor Boothe, 4th Hussar. Sixth Brigade-Commanding not yet settled. Brigaade-Major Capt Jacob 20th Hussars Umpires, Northern Force Lieutenant Colonel J. Wolfe. and Lieutenant Colonel Money 18th Bengal Lancers Southern force Lieut Col Masters, second Central India Horse and Lieutenant Colonel Hewat R. H. A.

## THE MISSION TO CHINA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 12.

The Mission to China proposed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has received the informal approval of the Government of India and orders are only awaited from the Secretary of State. Opposition is not anticipated, and the plan will be put into execution the moment formal sanction arrives.

## APPLICATION FOR ARREST OF THE S. S. DRACHENFELS.

At the High Court before Justice Stevens, Mr. Hyde applied on behalf of the Master of the tug Hooghly for an order directing the arrest of the German steamer Drachenfels in an action for the recovery of salvage amounting to Rs. 84,800, which including bail and costs amounts to Rs. 87,800. Mr. Hyde said that a similar application was made the other day on behalf of the Master of the tug Retriever, and the agents of the Drachenfels gave security for the amount claimed. He asked for an order directing the arrest of the vessel. His lordship granted the order.

## SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A MARWAREE.

POONA, OCT. 12.

A Marwaree, with a large amount of jewellery and 200 rupees in cash, was arrested on suspicion by the police on the roadside of the G. I. P. Railway Station near Kem on Sholapur line for sleeping on the premises. The policeman not being satisfied with the explanation of the Marwaree brought the man to the Sholapur Police Station to his superior, who examined his books, as the chief constable was away. The havaldar after making an inventory of the goods allowed the Marwaree to go and take his jewellery with him on the condition that he should present himself the following day. The Marwaree did not take the jewels and cash with him but gave them in charge of the police and went to the city. No more of his whereabouts, however, was heard ; but eventually his corpse was found floating in a well near the Police Station. The version of the railway policeman is that he did not touch the property ; but a good part of the jewellery is missing. The Railway and District Police are making enquires in the matter.

## ANNUAL POONA RACES HUNT DINNER.

After point to point races yesterday, the annual dinner of the Hunt took place in the Western India Club. Thirty sat to dinner, the guests being Messrs. Fairfax, Gibson, Byron and Hales. After dinner General Hogg who presided, proposed the health of the Master and other guests. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Fairfax returned thanks. Doctor Bull proposed the health of the General, who had done so much work in the races. The party broke up at a late hour.

## DISTRICT ORDERS.

The following remarks were made by Lieutenant-General Galbraith on Review parade held on the 17th inst. published in District Orders. The Lieutenant-General Commanding is much pleased with the turnout and the general appearence of the troops on parade. The men were steady under arms, and the marching past especially of the 16th Field Battery, at trot, the 1st Field Battery, was good at walk, and the Second Brigade line of Quarter Column, which were excellent.

## HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The final tie in the Harris Football Tournament between the Royal Artillery from Colaba and the Royal Irish Regiment, was concluded to-day, resulting in a win for the former by two goals to *nil*. The crowd was immense and the excitement intense. Lomax saved some goals for excellent work. The following are some detail of the play :—Gunners won the toss and elected to play. The North Royal Irish Regiment was on the south. The later kicked off and managed to get into a short space until they were stopped by the Gunners backs. They got a corner, but nothing came off ; on the contrary hands were claimed ; another corner was allowed, but was quite unprofitable. Gunners were pressing their opponents, who made a good attack on the Artillery posts and somewhat equalised matters in the way of assault as Lomax was called upon to use his hand. The Irishmen were able to get a corner. Play after this was confined to the centre. Before time was called the Irishmen brought the ball in very cleverly which just missed. The score was nil. The Gunners inaugurated this period by making vigorous attack on Irish goal. It was beaten back but soon reprieved with much the same result. The game, however, did not seem to be played with quite the same vigour as on Monday, hands were claimed ; ball sent into the Artillery half was kicked out by Gunners with some fine dribbling carried the sphere, putting a good kick within a few yards of the goal weich went over the posts. The second attack almost immediately happened. Houston outside at the right coming into possession, centred beautifully to his partner, and Banneman assisting it on, netted the ball. The advantage thus obtained was soon after further enhanced by Houston notching a second goal amidst cheers. Two fouls against the Irish belped to transfer the play into their territory. When the whistle sounded the score stood—Royal Artillery from Colaba 2 goals to Irish nil. At tho close of the game, Mrs. Spragge, wife of General Spragge, presented a cup to the winners, who were also given silver medals each. The Royal Irish were given abronze medal each. The tournament closed with cheers for both teams This is the ninth year of the tournament cup being played in open ground with the following inscription:—In 1890, won by 1st Royal Fusiliers ; in 1891 by the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers ; in 1892 by the 1st Worcestershire Regiment ; in 1893 by the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers ; in 1894 by the 2nd Royal Scots ; in 1895 by the 1st Royal North Lancashire; in 1896 by the 2nd Durham Light Infantry ; and in 1897 by the 20th Hussars.

## ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

A serious railway accident occurred early this morning at Karabgaon station to the Troop Special which left Poona last night for Bangalore. All went well till five o'clock, when on reaching Karabgaon, the special collided with a goods train coming in the opposite direction. It is believed that the driver of one of the trains lost control over his engine. As the trains cross at Karabgaon the speed was slackened, otherwise the loss of life would have been greater. The fireman of the goods train was seriously hurt and died of his injuries an hour later. Both engines and four wagons were completely destroyed, bnt no soldiers were injured. Relief trains were despatched from Sholapur. Shabad lines are completely blocked A Diversion will be made by evening, in the meanwhile the soldiers were transhipped and arrived at destination an hour late.

LATER.

From later information to hand it appears that yesterday's special troop train left Gharpori siding for Bangalore with two British Officers and 204 troops All were well apparently until Karabgaon station was reached where the train had to cross. Here the special collided with the goods train. The driver of one of the trains lost control, over his engine. The darkness was great ; nothing could be seen. The shouts of the troops were immense ; several of them were asleep. The Station authorities telegrapbed up and down the line and very soon after two trains, one from Shahabad and the other from Sholapur arrived. The troops were vot able to reach their destination till one day after the time fixed. The troops who met with the accident were drafts for the 2nd West Riding Regiment at Bangalore.

## HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, OCT. 10.

One of the brightest and liveliest "At Homes" connected with the season was held by Mr. J. A. Crawford, Officiating Resident, at the Bolarum Residency, on Saturday. H. H. the Nizam was among the large and distinguished gathering on the Residency grounds, and this was the first time after five years that his Highness attended any social function. The others of note present were Sir Vikarul-Oomrah, the Prime Minister, and his son, Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Kurshed Jah Bahadur and his son, Nawab Kuffer-Jung ; Maharajah Kishen Pershad, Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk, the Judicial Minister, Sir Montague and Lady Gerard, etc. As soon as the Nizam arrived, accompanied by Major the Nawab Afsur-ud-Dowlah, a salute of 21 guns was fired by the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery, and then Mr. Crawford went out to receive and escort him into the Residency. Soon after, the Gymkhana commenced and some rare good sport was provided. The programme appended will show that the items, though only four in number, were both good and rare. The show of teams and of horsemanship was exceptionally fine :—

FIRST EVENT. (Ladies' Nomination)—Paperchase Stakes for all horses that have been ridden in paperchases this year by officers of the Secunderabad and Bolarum garrisons, Distance about 1½ miles. Weight handicap.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Binny's c aus gel Poona, 12th 2lbs | 1 |
| Capt Caulfield's br aus g Broker, 12st 7lb | 2 |
| Capt Gray's b w g The Baron, 12st 3lb | 0 |
| Mr Wingfield's br w g Beelzeebub, 12st 7lb | 0 |
| Major Simpson's c w g Baronet, 11st 10lb | 0 |
| Mr Archer Shee's b w g Susan, 11st 9lb | 0 |
| Capt Vans Agnew's b w g Donald, 11st 5lb | 0 |
| Mr Harbord's b w g Santa Claus, 11st | 0 |

Won by a nose.

SECOND EVENT.—Four-in-hand Driving Competition.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3rd Madras Lancers team, Capt Logan Hoxe | 1 |
| Capt Osman Yar Jung's team, Owner | 0 |
| Nawab Nadir Jung's team, Owner | 0 |
| Transport Mule team | 0 |
| 19th Hussars' team, Mr Archer Shee | 0 |
| Hyderabad Contingent team, Mr Harbord | 0 |
| "S" Battery R H A, team | 0 |

THIRD EVENT.—The Paper-chase Stakes. For all ponies 14 hands and under. Open to all comers. Distance about 1 1-4 miles. Weight handicap.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major George's b a p Apollo, 11st 4lbs | 1 |
| Mr Armstrong's b a p, Umber, 12st | 0 |
| Mr Hamley's b a p Benmore, 11st 7lbs | 0 |
| Capt Osoman Yar Jung's c a p Bayonnge, 10st 12lbs. | 0 |
| Nawab Nadir Jung's br a p Africa, 10st 10lbs | 0 |
| Mr Woodmas's b a p Woodbine, 10st 7lbs | 0 |
| Capt Audain's b a p Bibul, 10st 4lbs | 0 |

Won by a neck.

FOURTH EVENT.—Skittles Lloyd Lindsay, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent Winners. Team made of Capt. Saunders, Messrs. Orr, Harbord and Lambert.

The other teams which competed were ; Captain Osoman Yar Jung's team, 19th Hussars, team, 3rd Madras Lancers, team, 5th Infantry H. C. team.

At the end of the Gymkhana H. H. the Nizam left the Residency, and then a dance was struck up which lasted till the dinner hour. Messrs. Rajah Deen Dyal and Sons took photographs of several groups on the occasion.

No confirmation of the news of Balcrishna Hari Chapekar's arrest in the Nizam's territory has been received by the Government. The Nizam's Government were officially apprised of his arrest and they are in daily expectation of learning more from the District Police of the arrest.

Hyderabad, politically, has settled down to an exceeding calm. Sir Trevor Plowden returns from England with Lady Plowden next month when Mr. J. A. Crawford will move to the Berars as Chief Commissioner. From the Berars, his next step will be to the Hyderabad Residency, and gossips are already at work fixing the appointed time. It is just as well to state that Sir Trevor Plowden is in no hurry to retire from the Residency, and it may be a year or more before Mr. Crawford assumes the Residentship of Hyderabad. The political atmosphere remains in a peaceful state, and so happy a condition of affairs is almost exclusively due to the cordial relationship existing between the officiating Resident and his Highness the Nizam.

The Nizam's birthday honours have been bestowed with a discrimination worthy of the discriminating faculty of his Highness. The prominence into which the little grandson of the great and late Sir Salar Jung I is brought is an encouraging sign of the times, that the Nizam has not learnt to forget the best part of the history of his country when Salar Jung I held the reins of Government. Young Salar Jung III is not yet in his teens but a brighter, a more intelligent boy for his age it would not be easy to find. He is stamped with the project of being Prime Minister of Hyderabad some day. Nawab Akbar Jung, C.S.I., the City Kotwal or Commissioner of Police, has been so closely identified with the Chow Mahalla Palace of late, that there is nothing surprising in his elevation to the "Mulk," and with the rise his four sons and three other relations, Major-Afsur-ud-Dowlah's three sons have been raised to the Hyderabad peerage as well. There seems something romantic about the selection of these youngster's for honours at so early an age. Everybody is glad to find Nawab Laik-ud-Dowlah, the Arabshief, a recipient of "Mulk". He deserves it. He gave Secunderabad a splendid theatre, and a fine racecourse,

## THE DEFEAT OF THE CAPE GOVERNMENT.

A REUTER'S telegram to-day announces the adoption of a vote of no confidence in the Cape House of Assembly by 39 votes against 37. This is the minority in which the Government has been since the elections. A correspndent writing from the Cape at their close thus explained the situation :—

South Africa is a land where thought moves slowly but political events develop with amazing rapidity. The Progressives in Cape Colony, who a fortnight ago were almost ready to admit themselves utterly defeated, are now again buoyant. Mr. Rhodes will continue to take an active part in Cape politics, while not neglecting Rhodesia Should the Bond readers elect to form a Ministry of their own with their small majority in the Assembly (which they did not) they will probably find themselves unable to carry any contentious legislation. The Upper House of Parliament, the Council, is strongly Progressive, giving, as a rule thirteen or fourteen, out of twenty-three votes Progressive. The Council possesses very large powers, even over money Bills, and it cannot be dissolved without at the same time dissolving the Lower House. The Progressive leaders in the Council have resolved to back and reject every contentious measure sent up by a Bond Ministry. Consequently a new Ministry would have had to choose between a barren session or a fresh appeal to the country. But it is early yet to count on a lasting Bond majority in the Lower House. Independents, or mugwumps, defeated Gordon Sprigg. It is possible that before long some of the Bonimen may be detached.

In the recent election, funds were poured out liberally by both sides. The Progressives profess to believe that their opponents obtained their sinews of war from the secret service fund of the Transvaal This might be accepted for an explanation if it were not for the fact that the Transvaal Government is notoriously short of money. The is a more likely source. A small group of very rich men, who are well known to have been long markedly hostile to Mr. Rhodes, did actually, I am informed, subscribe a substantial amount, and place it at the disposal of the Bond leaders.

In South African circles the best informed expect that in a very short time official announcement will be made of the leasing of Delgoa Bay to Great Britain. This may not lead at once to such instant results as some expect. It will not for instance, as some Cape Progressives are boasting, place the trade of the Transvaal absolutely at the mercy of this country. The Transvaal has secured a ninety-nine years' agreement with Portugal for its traffic through the coast strip ; and this agreement we will, of course, be obliged to respect.

The first result will be a considerable removal of the trade which now goes through the Cape and Natal Railways to Delagoa. When the harbour at Lorenzo Marquez is improved, a proper lighthouse is constructed, the heavy Portuguese duties are removed, and the irritating mismanagement of the present officials comes to an end, the entire trade around the Bay will probably develop in a way that South Africa has never seen before.

The strategic value of Delgoa Bay is equal to its commercial importance. But it is to be regretted that some should lay emphasis on its usefulness in enabling Great Britain easily and quickly to take active measures against the South African Republic if it wished. Such talk can only irritate, while doing no good to either side.

## CRICKET RETROSPECT. 1898.

BY AN OLD HAND.

II.

My last article under this heading dealt entirely with the two Presidency Parsee matches and the players who took part in those two matches. There has been a quantity of interesting club cricket amongst all classes. European teams have been daily engaged throughout the whole monsoon ; Parsee teams have been hard at work in Bombay ; Hindoo teams are growing keener every year, and spare no expense or trouble in arranging matches all over the Presidency. The Islamites are the only people who will not take to it really seriously, and I think it would be a capital thing for every one were some of the leading Mahomedan citizens to take a greater interest in the game, and encourage their youthful co-religionists to emulate their Hindu friends in this game of cricket, which is acknowledged to be the finest game in the world. There is not any reason why, with practise and training, they should not make the same rapid progress that the Parsees and Hindus have made. If anything, they are by nature more fitted than either Parsees or Hindus. Generally speaking they are possessed of more stamina, while at the same time their limbs are as supple and their bodies as strong and active as either of the other two races. It will be a great day for cricket in this country when we shall see four representative cricket XI's of the Presidency in the field—a Hindu XI, an Islam XI, a Parsee XI and European XI all battling for superiority in a friendly game of cricket. There have been proposals that the Hindus should get their full strength and play the Presidency, But I hardly think they are quite good enough yet. There are many objections, not the least being that it is very difficult for the Presidency to collect their forces more than twice in a year. This objection does not hold good with the Parsees who can muster their full strength with ease in the rainy season. The most of the XI are in Bombay, while Mistry and Billimoria are generally in Bombay in the monsoon and Bapasola can be enlisted if required. I said a few lines above that I did not think the Hindus were good enough to compete with the Presidency XI, and in making this assertion I take it as understood that K. S. Ranjitsinghi would not be there to help them. I understand this famous Hindu cricketer is most probably going to England again in March, and it seems very probable that he will stay there for some seasons to come. Without this princely Cricketer I dont think that the Hindus would make a game with the Presidency. Their batting and fielding are both weak ; but it cannot be denied that their bowling is good. Balu, Bhide, Shiveshanker, Chonkar and Bhandari form a really formidable array of trundlers, each of whom, on his day, is really difficult. Balu, the Poona ground bowler, is about the best of them, but he ought to be better than he is. Three or four years ago he was quite as good as he is now, and instead of improving and learning fresh and ingenious devices, he bowls away repeating his old tricks till now most batsmen who have played against him know what to look for. Of course as a ground bowler he is under the greatest disadvantage—afternoon after afternoon he has to bowl at the nets, bowl whether he is tired or not, bowl to some very poor batsmen against whom he cannot bowl with any interest, and, taking this into consideration it is really wonderful that he does not get stale, and bowls so well when he comes to play in a match. A bowler with his easy action and power of imparting spin to the ball has a great many possibilities before him. There are two balls especially that he ought to use a great deal more frequently than he does, and those are, first, the one that comes with his arm, the second a leg break. Just one more word of advice to him ; a little more practise at change of pace, and, in a match, a more frequent use of the plain straight ball. I think were he to lay these few things to heart, and remember them when bowling in a match he would find himself more successful than he is at present.

The next bowler on the list is Bhide, and he is also distinctly a good bowler, always very steady, always keeping a good length and at times, with the wicket helping him, making the ball come back a good deal. On a true wicket he is a more difficult bowler than Balu, but the latter is more difficult to play on a tricky wicket. Shiveshanker, the slow left-hander from Kathiawar, is a typical-left hand bowler with an easy action, a good leg break and power of changing his pace without alteration of action. He too wants to use his head more than he does, and cultivate that most useful of balls for a slow bowler—a fast yorker. Chonkar is a most useful change bowler and Bhandari also : with these five the Hindus might consider themselves well enough supplied in the trundling department to play almost any team in this part of Asia.

But,—and this is a very big "but"—bowling alone will not win them many matches. It must be backed up with good sound batting, and, almost as essential, keen and smart fielding. And we look in vain for sound batsmen among their ranks, and keen smart fieldsmen are more difficult still to find. Season succeeds season and we find them improving too slowly. If cricket is worth playing it is worth devoting all one's energies to it at the actual time of practising at the nets or playing in a match. Dogged perseverence, a firm determination to master the game is the only road to success. It is in the power of most men to become good batsmen and fieldsmen. Everyone cannot reach the first rank, but so very much depends upon practice. It is so easy to preach, but I should not dream of boring my readers with a lecture of the description had I not repeatedly seen the dead-to fashion in which cricket practice at the nets is indulged in. It is so much wast of time, and not only that, the drudgery—if anyone can call it so—of playing a careful correct game at the nets, once over, a player by feeling that he has really improved is amply rewarded for all the pains he has taken. I cannot think how any boy or man who has made runs can prevent devoting himself heart and soul to the art of batting I am sure anyone will tell you, any cricketer who has made a century, that while he has been bathing he has been absolutely happy. All cares and worries are thrown to the winds, one's whole heart is wrapped up in one's innings, and the pleasure of feeling that one is playing a good innings, hitting hard and true, timing and placing with credit to one's self and one's side is impossible to describe, or for any one to imagine who has not been fortunate enough to undergo that happy experience. The keen enjoyment of a good innings is such a stimulant, that you never see a man tired and weary after an innings no matter how long it may have been,. But Alas! there comes a time when one who has been a cricketer finds his eyes unable to follow the ball properly, a certain difficulty about stooping quickly down to stop a ball driven with vicious fury at his ankles, a certain shortness of breath when he has to run from short square leg to the long leg boundary. But even when one has come to this, when younger and more active men are playing in one's place, what enjoyment there is in watching good cricket! What a pleasure to spend a hot summer's day at Lord's or the Oval, looking on at the Australiians or Gentlemen vs. Players, or some exciting county match! Any one can enjoy this, most people do ; but to a cricketer looking with a critical eye, enjoying every good stroke from the bat, admiring every artful device of the bowler trying to beat the bat, growing enthusiastic over each ball brilliantly fielded, there is a pleasure that baffles description; I must again apologise, once my old quill pen begins to talk of cricket, it runs away with me. There is no holding it. But the fact of he matter is, that cricket is not in such a flourishing condition as it ought to be. Its pleasures are not appreciated as they deserve because people will not take the trouble to play it in such a way as to derive the greatest enjoyment from it. The Englishmen who play set a very good example, as by them it is taken up with commendable keenness. But I am afraid it must be acknowledged that Natives in general are only half-hearted. They are keen up to a certain point. Then the novelty has worn away and with the novelty I am sorry to say a deal of the ambition. I must say I cannot understand it at all. But then I am an Englishman and was brought up, like most lads at English schools, to look up to Cricket as the best of all games, and one of the things worth living for.

But to return to our HindooXI and Hindoo cricketers in general, their weakness lies in their batting. Imitation is one very good way of improving. Let them watch the best batsmen in the Presidency playing at the nets or in matches—and inwardly digest what they see. It is a thousand pities that the great Ranji does not make a long stay in Bombay, his great love for the game, his wish to do all he can to improve its prospects in this country would induce him to play and practice and impart his knowledge and skill to less talented cricketers to the utmost of his ability. Still a great deal can be learnt from his very able and interestingly written book.—The Jubilee book of cricket—a book without which no cricketers' library is complete.

I should say that Chonkar, Bhide, Bhandari Divekar and Billimoria (of Kathiawar) are the best batsmen. But if we were to turn up their scores for this season. I am afraid we should not find one of them with an average of 20—perhaps not 15. Though I think it a great mistake to be guided by averages at the same time, if you can bat at all well you must make some fair scores—and fair scores will always help towards a fair batting average. Now the thing would be to get out a good professional from one of the first class counties at home to come just for the cold weather months. It would be expensive I am afraid, but why should not the three leading native Gymkhana's Club together, the Parsee, Hindu and Islam and get a professional out between them. Arrangements could easily be made for each Gymkhana to have its fair share of his services—and if funds are not adequate to meet the expenses—why not send the hat round to their different communities? There are many professionals at home who would like the billet immensely—men who can bat and bowl really well. Wainwright (of Yorkshire). Alec Hearne (of Kent), Lockwood (of Surrey), Briggs (of Yorkshire) Attewell (of Lancashire) and many others I could mention might be asked. They are not wealthy men, and are most probably only too anxious to get employment for the winter months—and above all things would enjoy a trip to the "Shiny East." Clubs in South Africa, West Indies and in many other of our colonies employ professionals is this way ; I am sure that if the three cricketing communities would combine the matter could be easily settled. One season's good coaching would make a great difference—and none of us are too good to learn. This proposal of mine is made in all seriousness. ; I wish that I could feel confident of it's being taken up seriously by native cricketers.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE first stage of the sporting programme was negotiated last evening on the Marine Lines maidan and drew a large crowd of spectators both inside the enclosure and about the ropes. The eight events on the programme were got through in admirable time and all felt at the termination of the evening's sport that their time had been well spent. In the tent pegging for horses Rome carried premier honours in excellent style taking all his pegs well. In the same event for ponies, Fischer took the lead closely pressed by D. Graham. In the jumping competition, Mr. D. Graham asserted himself easily on Seagull and clearing all his jumps excellently was adjudged first place. The polo ball race fell as was expected to Fischer, who also tied for second place in the horse scurry with Graham, Pilgrim with E. McCausland up winning easily. The Isaac Walton stakes, an innovation in sports, was well filled and was eventually proved rather a soft thing for Fischer. Mrs. Ehlers hooking her fish and sending him off each time a street before the others. The Lloyd Lyndsay competition evoked great interest and was cleverly annexed by the Jackal Club team in the excellent time of 2min. and 31secs.

The sports will be continued to-morrow and on Saturday. Below are the details of the afternoon's sports :—

TENT-PEGGING FOR HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| F J Rome | 1 |
| C F Fischer | 2 |
| P Thesigir | 3 |

Thirteen out of the sixteen entrants stripped for the event out of whom Rome, Fischer and Thesiger alone either took or touched their pegs. In the final Rome took his first try, while Fischer and Thesiger missed ; in their second run each scored a take.

TENT-PEGGING FOR PONIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| P F Fisher | 1 |
| D Graham | 2 |
| H E John | 3 |

In the first run both Graham and Fischer took their pegs. Fischer gaining first place for style. John and Reddie who tied for third place with one take each on running off the tie the former gained the decision by a touch.

JUMPING COMPETITION.

PONIES AND GALLOWAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| D Graham on Seagull | 1 |
| P Thesigir on Honpha | 2 |
| H E Jonn on plaintiff | 3 |

Nine out of the ten who had entered faced the jump and of these D. Graham was adjudged first place. Thesiger and John who tied took second and third places respectively in jumping the tie off.

POLO BALL RACE.

Hit a polo ball from a flag and back keeping flag on the left.

| | |
|---|---|
| P F Fischer | 1 |
| D Graham | 2 |
| T W Birkett | 3 |

Fischer and Grover, Birkett and D. Graham the winners of the two heats were sent off in the final. After a good race Graham coming up first just missed the flags by an ace and Fischer who was close up hit through.

HORSE SCURRY ABOUT 1-4 MILE.

For all horses that have never won a race ; value Rs. 49.

| | |
|---|---|
| E Mc Causland's b w g Pilgrim, Owner | 1 |
| P F Fischer's b w g Atlas Mota Owner | 2 |
| G H Townsends c e m Miss Hussey Graham | 2 |
| A H Froom b w g Umpty Owner | 3 |

Seven of the eight on the card faced the starter and were got away well together. A hundred yards from home McCausland gave Pilgrim his head and passed the judges eye three lengths in front of Fischer and Graham who ran a dead heat, Froom lying third four lengths behind.

THE "ISAAC WALTON" STAKES (Ladies' nomination.)

| | |
|---|---|
| P F Fisher Mrs R W Ehlers | 1 |
| C Corbett Mrs Fleet | 2 |
| T W Birkett Miss Hang | 3 |

Competitors to ride a given course, carrying a small fishing-rod with line and hook attached (with which they will be provided) to where ladies are standing with a fish on the ground in front of them. Gentlemen to hand rod to ladies, who will hook fish and then hand rod back to gentlemen, who must ride home over same course, carrying fish at end of line. Any gentlemen dropping fish on way home must hook it again without dismounting.

In the first heat Webster's nominee, Mrs. Hogel, hooked her fish splendidly and sent him away with an easy lead, Corbett following. Murray and Wallace both dropping their fishes an route were disqualified. In the second run Mrs. Ehler hooking her fish first sent Fischer away with a comfortable lead, Birket running in second. In the final Fischer, Webster, Corbett and Birkett were sent away well together. Fischer however was first to reach his nominee and having been again sent away with his fish first won as he liked by streets. Corbett and Birkett following for second and third places. Webster who was sent away with a substantial lead in Fischer's wake lost his place by droping his fish half-way.

SPIRAL RACE (Bare-backed)

| | |
|---|---|
| D E Graham | 1 |
| P F Fisher | 2 |

The ten who entered were sent off in two heats. In the final Graham pilotting his horse through the flags beautifully ran out first, Fischer pressing him closely.

LLOYD LYNDSAY COMPETITION

Jackal Club Team.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hon P Thesiger<br>D Graham<br>Hit E John<br>T W Berkett | Time 2mts] 31 secs | 1 |

Chota Peg Team.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C Corbett<br>J A Strick<br>P C Grover<br>E Mc Causland | Time 3 mts 2 secs | 2 |

Bo. Light Horse "B," Team

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Symons<br>Wallace<br>Worsley<br>Irvin | Time 3 mts 18 secs | 3 |

Five teams in all entered. John had the eye for the Jackal club and they won easily. The Chota Peg team being chiefly indebted to McCausland's good shooting for their victory.

THE Japanese Government (Reuter reports) has sent a reply to the Czar's disarmament circular giving its support to the proposal for an International Conference.

THE expansion of England makes continual progress. The other day about 520 acres of land, reclaimed from the sea at Bembridge, in the Isle of Wight, were sold by auction.

## THE EXTORTION CASE.

### DURANT'S TRIAL FURTHER ADJOURNED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, who has been trying Durant on a charge of attempting to commit extortion, &c. presided at the Sessions Court yesterday morning precisely at 11 o'clock, and, addressing Mr. Macpherson, the counsel for the prosecution, said that the case would have to be further adjourned. His lordship said that he understood from the Clerk of the Crown that he had learnt from the hospital authorities that Durant would be fit to be discharged to-day (Thursday) from the hospital. The only question was whether to adjourn the court that day, and to begin the case to-day. An obvious consideration had occurred to him, and it was, whether it would not be better to give one day more to Durant and adjourn till Friday. The convenience of the jury was, in his lordship's opinion, next to the ability of the accused to appear to conduct his defence. He was sorry to see that four of the jurors had to attend the court, but he might now inform them that they were not to come unless they saw a notice to that effect in the papers. The best way would be to adjourn the case till to-day, and if the accused seemed to be perfectly able to go on with the case it might be proceeded with at once. But should the accused ask for a day or two more, his lordship would ask the jury to retire and adjourn the case for one, two or three days as the case might be. It was obviously desirable, having regard to the fact that the case had lasted a long time, that it should go on as soon as possible. The Sessions would be adjourned till (Thursday) to-day, and then they would have another adjournment if necessary.

Mr. Macpherson said that as far as his lordship and the professional men engaged in the case were concerned, it was a great inconvenience that the case would not be disposed of before the vacation, which commences on Monday next. He quite concur

not legal, even when the fellow-prisoner had been called for the prosecution, to make out a case against the prisoner being tried. Here, however, the co defendant was to be called for the defendant under trial. He could not prevent this, nor compel the prosecution to take a verdict of acquittal as to the co-defendant to be called. The co-defendant was to be called simply to disprove publication by the defendant Bradlaugh, and any questions to show publication by any body else would either not be admissible or if they tended to criminate the witness he would not be compellable to answer. I shall have occasion at a later stage of these remarks to refer to the difficulties felt by Lord Coleridge, L. C. J.

Turning to the Indian cases quoted by Mr. Mehta, it may be remarked that *Ashgarallí's* case, and the case of *Dalu Jiva* are on all fours with *Hanmanta's* case, which they followed. It will suffice therefore to critically examine *Hanmanta's* case (I. L. R. I. Bo. 610). In that case two men, Moro and Ramchandra, were before the magistrate as accused persons. They under the influence of illegally tendered pardon gave evidence as witnesses. M. Melvill and Kemball, J. J. relied on sections 344 and 345 of Act X of 1872 (the then Code of Criminal Procedure), and their Lordships said, "The effect of these sections is to render it illegal for a magistrate to convert an accused person into a witness except when a pardon has been lawfully granted under section 347. Moro and Ramchandra being accused persons, and not having been legally pardoned, could not be examined as witnesses, until they had been acquitted, or discharged or convicted. Their evidence must, therefore, be rejected as absolutely inadmissible."

Their Lordships then referred to and distinguished the English case of *R. vs Rudd* (1 Cowper 331), which was also the case of an illegally pardoned accomplice. Now an obvious consideration which must occur to one on reading this decision in *Hanmanta's* case is that it refers solely to the evidence of an illegally pardoned accomplice, and is based on the combined effect of sections 344 and 345 of the then Code of Criminal Procedure. The provision in section 345 stood by itself as a separate section, and was not, as it now is in the present Code of Criminal Procedure, part of section 342, which deals with the examination of an accused person at the trial of that accused person, and provides that for the purpose of that examination in that trial no oath shall be administered to that accused person. Their Lordships in *Hanmanta's* case did not profess to deal with the case of an accused person, who has been indicted jointly but is to be tried separately by a different jury or by different assessors, being called as a witness for his co-accused. There was a case from Burma, ultimately decided by the High Court of Calcutta, in which the decision in *Hanmanta's* case was apparently not followed. It is to be found in Selected Judgments of the Judicial Commissioner Burma, Vol., I., p. 240, and reference to it will be found at page 667 of the I. L. R. Vol 16, Bombay. In that case from Burma an illegally pardoned accomplice had given evidence. The Judicial Commissioner (J. Jardine) said: "The courts have been strict in excluding evidence on illegal pardons *** *Hanmanta's* case *Ashgarallí's* case, I hold, therefore, following *Hanmanta's* case that as he (the witness in question) was not legally pardoned he could not have been examined as a witness." As the Recorder differed from this view, the case was referred to the Calcutta High Court, which held (Milter and Field J. J.) that the evidence was admissible, though of course it would have to be carefully weighed. They said "Under the Evidence Act admissibility is the rule and exclusion the exception, and circumstances, which under other systems might operate to exclude, are under the Act to be taken into consideration only in judging of the value to be allowed to evidence when admitted."

That the decision in *Hanmanta's* case required a restricted application was evidently felt by Jardine, J., in *Queen-Empress vs. Mona Puna* (I. L. R. 16 Bo. 66). He distinguished the Burma case on the ground that the accused person in that case had not been actually placed before the magistrate, though the magistrate had at the request of the Police Superintendent illegally forwarded a pardon, under the influence of which the said person gave evidence as a witness. So Jardine, J., while admitting that the word "accused" is used in several sections of the Criminal Procedure Code as designating supposed offenders, went on to say:—"But if we are to follow *Hanmanta's* case, the question arises, what is the meaning of the last sentence of section 342, "No oath shall be administered to the accused"? The decision can best be explained by holding that by "the accused" is meant a person over whom the magistrate or other Court is exercising jurisdiction; and on the whole we think this restricted meaning best suits the context."

I would go further and say that "the accused" in section 342 must mean the accused then under trial and under examination by the Court. It cannot include an accused over whom the Court is exercising jurisdiction in another trial. I may be trying a murder case in this High Court, and an important witness, either for the Crown or for the defence, may be an accused person who has pleaded to a charge of housebreaking, and whose trial is to come on directly after the murder case. It would be absurd to say that no oath shall be administered to that accused person, when he is tendered as a witness in the murder case. As the Judge said in Ashgarallí's case (supra), an accused person cannot be put on his oath or examined as a witness in the case *in which he is accused*. Dady, Mehta and Battlewala are not accused persons in the case in which Durant is accused. Their case is to be tried separately. They were co-accused: they are not so now. If they were being tried jointly with Durant, it would be impossible to say that their statements recorded under Section 342 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, whether amounting to confessions or not, could not be taken into consideration by the jury in favour of Durant. Why then should Durant be deprived of the benefit of these statements, because these men are not being tried jointly with him? But as they are not now being tried in this case, the only way in which they can make statements is as witnesses, and if they are witnesses, then they must be sworn. For all these reasons I have no doubt that these persons, whom Durant has tendered as his witnesses, can be examined as witnesses, and therefore on oath. The only difficulty in my mind arises from the provisions of section 132 of the Evidence Act. As shown above, in Bradlaugh's case, Lord Coleridge, L.C.J., said that he would not allow questions to be asked, or answered which might have the effect of incriminating the witness. That course is not open to this Court; for by section 132 of the Evidence Act a witness is not excused from answering any question as to any matter relevant to the matter in issue in any civil or criminal proceeding upon the ground that the answer to such question will criminate, or may tend directly or indirectly to criminate such witness. When an accused person is making a statement under section 342 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he can refuse to answer any question. As a witness he is not excused from answering any question as to any matter relevant to the matter in issue. There is, however, an important proviso to section 132 of the Evidence Act, viz., that no such answer which witness shall be compelled to give shall be proved against him in any criminal proceeding, except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such answer. As then the jury now trying Durant, and hearing his witnesses examined and cross-examined, will not be the jury which will have to decide as to the guilt or innocence of such of those witnesses as may be subsequently put on their trial, and as the answers which those witnesses may be now compelled to give cannot be proved against them in the subsequent trial, I rule that the witnesses now called by Durant on his behalf can be duly examined and cross-examined on oath.

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT SWINLEY, 31st Bengal Infantry, has been admitted to a temporary wound pension of £70 a year for one year from the 23th July, 1898, in respect of a wound received by him in action at Malakand.

Colonel R. Caldecott, I M S, will vacate his appointment as Principal Medical Officer, Sindh District, on the 4th November and is permitted to reside out of India, having been reported by a medical board to be unfit to return to duty.

The following officers have been permitted to retire from the service:—Major-General Eardley-Wilmot, from the 7th September; Colonel Mander, Bombay Infantry, from the 10th September and Colonel Rutherford, Bombay Infantry, from the 10th September.

Colonel Dixon has been granted an extension of twelve months in command of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers

Lieutenant Taylor, attached to the 5th P. C., died at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 9th October from enteric fever.

Major Harries, 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment will be retired on pension on the 7th November on attaining the prescribed age.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Majors Stirling, B, Battery, and Ward, D, Battery, R. H. A.

Lieutenant Harpur, R. A, now on leave in England, has been transferred from the 41st to the 91st Field Battery,

Lieutenant Marshall, R. A, Inspector of Ordnance Machinory is about to return to England on relief

Captain Headlam, R. H. A., succeeds Captain Scott as Adjutant, R. V. Meerut: Captain Scott going to I Battery, R. H. A, vice Captain Headlam.

Major Cruickshank, C S I of the Agra Volunteer Rifles, now Commissioner of Bareilly, has been transferred to the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles, and appointed commandant of the corps vice Major Neville transferred to the Ghazipu Volunteer Rifles. Sanction has been received to the addition of a company of Mounted Infantry to the Rohilkhand Rifles, for which 33 men have already been enrolled.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, when there were also present Mr. R. H. Vincent, Mr T W Cuffe, Mr G W Roughton, Mr K N Kabraji, Mr K M Shroff, Mr Muljí B Barbhaya, Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr Cowasji Hormusji, Dr N N Katrak and Dr A G Viegas.

THE PROPOSED MARKET AT CHOWPATI.

It was resolved, on the motion of Dr Katrak, to approve and adopt the following report of the Sub-Committee appointed on the 5th instant to inspect and to report on the sites suggested by Mr Goculdas Madhowji for the proposed market at Chowpati:—

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 6117, dated the 5th October 1898, beg to report that they have visited the sites suggested by Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee and have also re-inspected the site at the foot of the French Bridge already fixed upon for the Chowpati Market and are of opinion that, the site last abovenamed, which is at a sufficient distance from Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee's house for a market on it not being a nuisance to him, should be adhered to, and that its acquisition and the construction of a market on it should be proceeded with as quickly as possible.

R. H. VINCENT.
FAZULBHOY VISRAM
N. N. KATRAK.
MULJI B. BARBHAYA.

I sign the report subject to the remark that it not necessary for the Sub-Committee to say whether the site adhered to will or will not be a nuisance to Mr. Goculdas Madhowji.

M. B. B.

It was also resolved to forward copies of the report to the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

The Committee recorded memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 4th October 1898, forwarding, for the information of the Standing Committee, the following report by Messrs. Treacher and Company, Limited, on twelve samples of drinking water received by them from the Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality on the 28th September 1898:—

| No. | Description of Sample. | In Grains per Gallon. Total Solids. | Chlorine. | In parts per Million. Free Ammonia. | Albuminoid Ammonia. | Hardness in Degrees. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Filtered Vehar water from filter No. 1 ... | 7·40 | ·85 | ·0106 | ·040 | 3·00 | Very pure. |
| 2 | Filtered Vehar water from filter No. 3 .. | 7·00 | ·80 | ·010 | ·040 | 3.00 | Very pure. |
| 3 | Unfiltered Vehar water from unfiltered measuring chamber ... | 7·00 | ·80 | ·00 0 | ·056 | 3·00 | Average. |
| 4 | Unfiltered Vehar water from inlet well ... | 7·00 | ·85 | ·093 | ·10) | 3·00 | Below average. |
| 5 | Unfiltered Tulsi water from inlet well ... | 7·00 | ·90 | ·098 | ·132 | 3·00 | Below average. |
| 6 | Tansa water from strained water basin at Ghatkoper ... ... | 8·50 | ·70 | ·013 | ·054 | 3·00 | Average. |
| 7 | Filtered Vehar water from No. 1 filter channel, Bhandarwada Reservoir ... | 7·00 | ·90 | ·00 | ·024 | 3·00 | Very pure. |
| 8 | Bhandarwada Reservoir unfiltered water. | 7·60 | ·90 | ·053 | ·072 | 3·00 | Average. |
| 9 | Filtered water from No. 1 filter, Malabar Hill ... | 7·00 | ·85 | ·00 | ·044 | 2·75 | Very pure. |
| 10 | Malabar Hill water from inlet well.. ... | 7·00 | ·80 | ·132 | ·080 | 2·75 | Average. |
| 11 | Tansa Lake surface water near outlet ... | 8·00 | ·60 | ·005 | ·080 | 3·00 | Average. |
| 12 | Tansa Lake water from outlet well ... ... | 8·00 | ·60 | ·025 | ·060 | ·300 | Average. |

All the filtered waters are satisfactorily pure.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
WILLIAM CARTER, General Manager.

October 1st 1898.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Committee deferred consideration of the Commissioner's administration report for the year 1897-98 for a fortnight in order to enable the Secretary to prepare a draft review thereon.

ADJUSTMENT OF PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The Committee considered the following and decided to refer the same to the Commissioner for favour of remarks:

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1898.

Memorandum from the General Department o. the Secretariat (Plague), No. 5317-p., dated 10th September 1898—Transferring copy of a letter No. 0. A.—15638, dated 18th August 1898, from the Accountant General, who submits his report on the claims of the Bombay City Municipality against Government on account of Plague expenditure incurred by the Plague Committee out of Municipal Funds up to 31st March 1898; makes remarks; and adds as follows:—

"3. In these and the circumstances already explained to Government my office had no alternative but to examine the claims as vouched for and accept the classification of expenditure made by the Committee's Accountant. This classification was endorsed I understand, at the time the charges were paid on information then obtained. The audit has necessarily restricted to ascertaining by an examination of each voucher whether the amounts charged have been actually spent, and as far as information could be obtained, whether the expenditure was chargeable to Government on the principles laid, down in the orders communicated in Government Resolution No. 402, dated 27th January 1898.

"5. In respect to the pay and allowances disbursed to servants of Government, I have accepted, for the purposes of settlement of accounts between Government and the Municipality, the amounts actually disbursed by the Plague Committee. My office will take steps to recover over-payments from the officers concerned.

"8. In addition to the superior and subordinate officers of Government and the doctors and nurses sent out by, Her Majesty's Secretary of State, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Plague Committee, several non-official medical practioners were entertained on pay ranging from Rs. 400 down to Rs. 60 a month (with allowances in some case), also clerks and such other establishments as were considered necessary from time to time. I have regarded these establishmints as in Municipal service and not subject to the provisions of Article 57 of the Civil Account Code and Articles 95 to 97 of the Civil Service Regulations. I have also not applied the rules relating to contigent expenditure requiring Government sanction, such as, for the local purchase of stationery, the renting of houses and lands, the purchase of articles of Europeans manufacture, &c.; assuming that the disbursements having been made from Municipal Funds, Government require only to be satisfied as far as possible as to the correctness of the claim as one for services rendered to Government.

"7. In some cases it was found that the cost of an ttablishment was charged to Government from a date earlier by a few days not exceeding two weeks than the dates on which the inspection camp to which they were appointed was opened. My office has in such cases accepted the explanations offered that the subordinates were under instruction for this period at one of the Plague hopitals.

"8. I append an abstract classsified statement of the charges amounting to Rs. 1,52,115-0-10 that may be accepted under head I, reffered to in paragraphs 4 to 7 of Sir George Cotton's letter, dated 4th March 1898 subject to such order's as Government may see fit to pass on the explanations preceding and the remarks to follow. This sum is less by Rs. 50-9-2 than the amount claimed, the difference having been disallowed on audit.

"9. The amount admitted includes charges aggregating to Rs. 2,895-0-6 for purchase of dead stock and other non-perishable articles referred to in paragraph 13 of Sir George Cotton's letter to Government, dated 4th March 1898. My office has not been able to ascertain how these stores have been or will ultimately be dealt with by the Municipality, but as it is admitted that Government is entitled to a rebate on the original cost, the amount has to be determined and taken into account. Similarly Government appear to be entitled to a rebate for the value of the old materials of the sheds, the cost of which, including repairs, stands at Rs. 5,13-14-0 in Statement A appended.

"10. In the course of examination it was found that for the period from 15th to 30th June 1897 Surgeon-Captain W. J. Taylor was employed on sea inspection duty he was given by the Plague Committee an allowance at the rate of Rs. 320 per mensem. It is not known at what rate he was paid for the whole period of his service under the Plague Committee as the vouchers have not come under the audit of my office, but it is submitted that the sanction of the Government of India is necessary to Surgeon-Captain Taylor retaining so much of the allowance received by him monthly as in excess of Rs. 300 per mensem.

"11. The claim under Head II, referred to in paragraphs 8, 9 & 10 of Sir George Cotton's letter to Government has been examined and may be admitted for Rs. 1,45,000. A sum of Rs. 4,853-0-1 out of the claim of Rs. 1,49,853-0-1 has been held under objection for explanations on certain charges considered doubtful. In connection with this department of work a sum of Rs. 3,973 3 8 has been charged on account of articles of dead stock, &c., purchased, a statement of which is appended, and the question of what amount of rebate, if any, should be taken into account remains to be decided. A classified abstract statement of the charge under this head will be submitted shortly with a further report as soon as the objections have been cleared.

"12. I submit a statement of the claim under head III amounting to Rs. 13 319-3-3. So far as this office is aware, it is not claimed that the officers named in the statement were employed on the duties referred to in paragraph 4 of the Government of India letter communicated in Government Resolution No. 402, dated 27th January 1898, and the ground on which this claim is based have not been stated in the President's letter. I can find no authority under which this claim can be accepted without the sanction of the Government of India.

"13. I would further point out that, apart from this question, in some cases allowances have been disbursed in excess of what is admissible under standing orders and that the sanction of the Government of India will be necessary to these officers retaining the excess over allowances admissible. But on this subject I shall address Government in a separate letter.

"14. As a set-off against the claim of the Municipality the following claims of Government so far as is known up to date have to be taken into account:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paid in cash on 11th March 1898..... | 50,000 | | |
| Do. on 12th August..... | 49,000 | | |
| | 99.000 | 0 | 0 |
| Adjusted on account of Police charges, as per Government Resolution, Financial Department No. 1098, dated 9th March 1898..... | 53,438 | 7 | 4 |
| Disinfectants supplied (claims admitted by the Municipality)..... | 4,489 | 0 | 0 |
| Allowances to Military Officers and men of which particulars have been furnished to the Municipality but not yet admitted..... | 6,628 | 2 | 3 |
| Expenditure by the Public Works Department for construction of temporary sheds and huts, &c., in the compound of the St. Georges Hospital, Bombay ..... | 9,880 | 2 | 11 |
| | 1,70,426 | 12 | 6 |

The last item is of a doubtful nature and I have formally claimed it from the Municipality but have as yet received no reply. It is for Government to consider whether the claim should be maintained and, if so whether any claim should be made for the cost of the medical treatment, &c., of the patients treated in the Plague Hospital attached to the St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

"15. The total amount of the claim by the Bombay Municipality up to 31st March 1898 under Heads I, II and III amount to Rs. 3, 15,388-3-7, and it will be seen from the foregoing remarks that this office is prepared to admit, subject to Government orders, Rs. 2,97,115-3-10, and that the amount of cash payments and Government claims amount to Rs. 1,70,426-12-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,26,688-10-4 in favour of the Municipality. I have already reported in my letter No. o. A.—15600, dated 13th August 1898, to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, that a sum Rs. 1,25,000 may safely be paid on account.

"16. No claim has as yet been received from the Municipality for charges disbursed after the 31st March 1898."

The General Department observing as follows:—

"2. This Department approves generally of the Accountant General's action as reported in paragraphs 3, 5, 6 and 7 of his letter.

"3. It is presumed that the Accountant General will take the necessary steps to obtain a rebate on the original cost of the dead stock and non-perishable articles referred to in paragraph 9 of his letter.

"4. With reference to paragraph 10 of the Accountant General's letter, the Municipal Commissioner is being asked to report the circumstances under which Surgeon-Captain Taylor was granted a plague allowance of Rs. 320 per mensem whilst on sea inspection duty.

"5. Paragraph 11 of the Accountant General's letter calls for no remarks.

"6. With reference to paragraph 12 of the Accountant General's letter, this Department is of opinion that, looking to the duties performed by the officers referred to as shown in paragraph 11 of the letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, dated 4th March 1898, the refusal of the Accountant General to pass the claim preferred by the Municipality on account of their emoluments should be upheld.

"7. The subject dealt with in paragraph 13 of the Accountant General's letter is separately under consideration.

"8. With reference to paragraph 14 of his letter, this Department is of opinion that the Accountant General should be requested to withdraw the claim of Rs. 9,880-2-11 preferred against the Municipality on account of the St. George's Hospital, as the ordinary charges of that hospital are paid by Government, and the plague sheds in question must be regarded as an extension of the ordinary hospital,

9. Paragraph 15 of the Accountant General's letter calls for no remarks from this Department.

Memorandum from the General Department of the Secretariat, No. 5455-p., dated 26th September 1898—Transferring for disposal a letter from the Accountant General, No. 0. A.—18839, dated 13th idem together with copy of a letter No. 4048, dated 9th idem from the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, who requests the Accountant General to inform him of the grounds on which the Municipality is called upon to pay charges tantamount to a contribution to the St. George's Hospital for providing temporary sheds and huts for plague patients in the compound of that hospital; and states that as the Municipality has no concern with the hospital, he is not in a position to admit the charge unless sufficient reasons are shown to justify the claim.

Resolution,—The Accountant General's action as reported in paragraphs 3 and 5—7 of his letter, dated 18th ultimo, is approved,

2. With reference to paragraphs 9 and 11 of the Accountant Generals letter he should be requested to take the necessary steps in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner to obtain a rebate from the Municipal Funds on account of the articles referred to in those paragraphs,

3. Extract paragraph 4 of the memorandum from the General Department, dated 10th instant, should be forwarded to the Accountant General for information, and he should be requested to act on the opinion expressed in paragraph 6 of that memorandum.

4. The Accountant General should be requested to withdraw the claim of Rs. 9,880-2-11 preferred against the Municipality on account of certain sheds and huts erected in the compound of the St. Georges Hospital, Bombay.

5. By Government Resolution No. 3361, dated 16th August 1898, Rs. 1,25,000 have been ordered to be paid to the Bombay Municipality. The balance which under the orders now passed remains to be paid is Rs. 11,538-13-3, and the Accountant General should be requested to pay this amount to the Municipality.

H. S. LAWRENCE
Under Secretary to Government.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The weekly summary of births and deaths in the city for the week ending 11th October having been laid on the table.

Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed said that during the last two weeks the number of deaths in Koombharwada Section had largely increased owing to plague and other causes. He found from experience that cases of relapsing and remittent fevers were increasing among the poor in this locality and many deaths had occurred for want of prompt medical relief. He suggested that sectional medical officers should attend poor patients at their houses and give them medicine free of cost, or if that course were not feasible charitable dispensaries might be established in the locality for their benefit in the same way as they had done at Mandvi.

Dr. Viegas, agreeing with the suggestion of the previous speaker as to giving free medical relief to the poor at their houses, remarked that fevers of a suspicious nature were at present on the increase and he thought it would be advisable to engage some bacteriologist to find out the true nature of these fevers.

Mr. Cuffe observed that the time of their medical officers was fully occupied in their daily duties and it was not right to overburden them.

Dr. Katrak said that it would be well to call attention of the Commissioner to the necessity of affording medical relief to the poor.

The statement was recorded.

MUNICIPAL CHAWLS AND STABLES.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, the following report of the Sub-Committee regarding provision of chawls and stables for the Health Department in E Ward, beg to invite the attention of the Standing Committee to their Resolution No 6811, dated the 28th October, 1897, and to the Resolution passed by the Corporation thereon, No. 8110, dated the 6th December, 1897, by which it was decided that as the amended estimate of the cost of the chawls and stables was Rs. 1,09,493, which was in excess of the amount (Rs. 1,50,000) sanctioned by the Corporation by Rs. 19,493, the construction of the buildings in question should be deferred. The Sub-Committee also request attention to the following extract from the Report by the Executive Engineer to the Commissioner, No. 8241, dated the 16th September, 1897, which was before the Standing Committee and the Corporation when the Resolutions above quoted were passed:—"So far the matter, as far as this Department is concerned, is settled, but the Health Officer in a letter of the 20th June 1897 stabes as follows:—" I cannot very well give you our estimate of requirements till I know what the Commissioner's recommendations for the extra staff and carts in the reorganization are approved by the Corporation.' "Your instructions are therefore now solicited on the subject' "If when the reorganization scheme is sanctioned it is found that additional accommodation is necessory, it can be duly considered, and the Corporation can then be asked to supply extra funds, as it is hoped that by that time the financial condition of the Municipality will also have improved."

2. The Sub-Committee are of opinion that as the financial position has not yet improved it is not desirable that the work should yet be proceeded with.

FAZALBHOY VISRAM.
N. N. KATRAK.
ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED.

After transacting same other business the Committee adjourned.

## MEETINGS OF PUBLIC STOCK COMPANIES

### KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held in the company's office, Appolo Street, Fort, yesterday, at 3 p.m., Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji presiding. The following is the directors' report:—

The profit earned by the company during the year amounts to Rs. 55,019-10-8. This sum together with Rs. 157-2-8 brought forward from last year's account makes the total sum of Rs. 55,176-13-4 to the credit of the profit and loss account. The prevalence of the plague during the year under report has told very much on the working of the mill industry, the earnings therefore the directors hope will be considered satisfactory. Out of the above amount Rs. 25,000 have been transferred to the machinery deterioration fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,176-13-4. Your directors now recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share be paid for the year ended 30th June 1898. This payment will require Rs. 29,850, and there will therefore be left a balance of Rs. 326 13-4 to be carried to the next year's account. Your directors have replaced 10 roving frames and 3 drawing frames of Tweedales and Smalley's make during the year under report. Your directors have to report that they have purchased a house, standing on the fazundary ground belonging to your company and adjoining to the mill premises at a cost of Rs. 4,292-15-0.

Your directors beg to intimate that they have nominated Mr. Cumrudin Amirudin a director of your company, and now they ask you to confirm his nomination. Two of your directors the Honorable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., and Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee retire by rotation but they are eligible for re-election. You shall have to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The report was adopted and resolutions embodied in the report were passed. The appointment of Mr. Cumrudin Amirudin as a director of the company was confirmed, and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji were re-elected directors. Messrs. Naoroji Cowasji Pocha and Ramdas Ludha were re-appointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

### THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the company's office, Marine Street, Fort, when Mr. Runchordas Narotumdas presided.

The following report of the directors was submitted before the meeting:—

It will be seen from the balance-sheet and the statement of profit and loss account that the company has made during the year under report a net profit of Rs. 52,764-2-0, including Rs. 1,494-0-11 brought forward from the previous year's account. From this amount of Rs. 52,764-2-0 your directors recommend that Rs. 25,000 be appropriated to the depreciation fund account. They also recommend a dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the year ending 30th June 1898, which will require a sum of Rs. 42,450. To make up this amount it is proposed that Rs. 15,000 be transferred from the equalisation of dividend fund to the profit and loss account, and the total sum thus available be distributed as under:—To be appropriated to the credit of the depreciation fund account Rs. 25,000. For the payment of a dividend for the year ending 30th June, 1898 at Rs. 50 per share. Rs. 42,450. Balance to be carried to next year's account Rs. 314-2. Total Rs. 67,764-2-0.

During a greater part of the year the mill did not work well owing to plague and the attendant circumstances; even such labour as was available was far from satisfactory. The depressed state of both the yarn and cloth markets had also its effects, otherwise the result would have been more satisfactory. Your property, consisting of mill buildings, plant and stock, and stock-in-trade, both here and at outstations, have been insured to the extent of Rs. 25,70,000. Mr. Dwarkadas Runchordas was invited in June last to join the board of directors, and it is requested that his appointment be approved and confirmed. Messrs. Gordhandas Khattau and Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama retire from the board of directors by rotation but they are eligible for re-election. In conclusion, your directors request you to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The above report was adopted and resolutions embodied therein were passed: The appointment of Mr. Dwarkadas Runchordas as a director was confirmed, and Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau and, Nowroji Pestonji Cama were re-elected directors. Messrs Manockhai Magonlal and Ramdas Ludha were re-appointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 150 each Votes of thanks to the directors, agents and the chairman were passed and the meeting was dissolved.

### THE AURUNGABAD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the above company was held at the company's office in Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, under the presidency of Mr. Jamshedji Nusservanji Tata yesterday, at 3 p.m.

From the report of the Directors submitted for the year ended on the 31st December 1897, it appears that the company has made during the year under report a net profit of Rs. 84 635, including Rs. 1,199 brought forward from the previous year's account. From this amount, Rs. 30,000 have been carried to extent of Rs. fund as a guarantee to the debenture bondholders, This leaves a balance of Rs. 54,635.

The report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 50 per share was declared. Mr. Fakirchand Premchurd was re-elected director, and the appointment as a director of Mr. R. J. Tata made by the Board was confirmed. Messrs. Palloniji Framji Mehta and Ramdas Ladha were appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA A. & S. MEETING.

### MOUNTED SPORTS—

The time and order of running of the events on the 4th, and extra days' sports will be as follows, and competitors are warned that unpunctuality will lead to disqualification:—

FOURTH DAY, TO-SDAY.

1 3-45 p.m.—Tent-pegging by sections.
2 4-0 ,, —Jumping Competition for Horses.
3 4-20 ,, —Postillion Race.
4 4-30 ,, —V. C. Race.
5 4-40 ,, —Costume Race (Ladies' nomination).
6 4-55 ,, —Tilting at the Ring for ladies.
7 5-10 —Pony Scurry.

SATURDAY, EXTRA DAY.

1 4-0 p.m.—Bicycle Obstacle Race.
2 4-20 ,, —Pony Handicap Scurry.
3 4-30 ,, —Ladies' Driving Competition (Gentlemen's nomination).
4 4-5 ,, —Syces' Obstacle Race.
5 5-0 ,, —Prize-giving.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Collette and Officers, the band of the K. O. Shropshire L. I. will play a selection of music during Saturday afternoon. Competitors are reminded that entries for the extra day close on Thursday at 8 p.m.

THE "STEUART CUP."

A Challange Cup has been presented to the Bombay Gymkhana to be called "The Steuart Cup", and will be held for one year by the winner of the highest aggregate marks gained at the Two Days Mounted Sports at the Athletic and Sporting Meeting according to the following scale:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tent-pegging (a) Horses (b) Ponies | | |
| Polo Ball Race | 1st 8 points. | |
| Spiral Race | 2nd 4 ,, | |
| V. C. Race | 3rd 2 ,, | |
| Postillion Race | | |
| Horses, Scurry | 1st 8 points | |
| Pony | 2nd 4 ,, | |
| Horses, Jumping | 3rd 2 ,, | |
| Pony | | |

To the owners of the animals; and 2 extra points in each case will be given to the owner who rides his own horse in all of these events.

C. WEBSTER,
C. CORBETT,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

## BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THERE was a shoot on Saturday the 8th Inst. at Santa-Cruz, when nine very good scores were made. A best possible 27 by Bishop was at the top at the first distance, while at the more difficult distance two scores were only one point behind the possible.

The scores were:—

29TH COMPETITION.

| | 700 yards. |
|---|---|
| C P C G Bisho, Royl Navy ..... | 27a |
| Captain F W Anglist B V Rifles ..... | 25b |
| E R A A Pyncar, loyal Navy ..... | 24c |
| Lce Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols ..... | 23a |
| E R A A Rowe Royl Navy ..... | 19d |
| C P O F Fisher, Royl Navy ..... | 19d |
| Captain T M English B V Rifles ..... | 19 |
| Cr Sergt H Blac, B V Rifles ..... | 15 |
| Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols ..... | 13 |

a handicapped 10 pints, b handicapped 8 points, c handicapped 6 phints, winner of spoon, d handicapped 6 points.

7TH COMPETITION.

| | 800 yards |
|---|---|
| Lce Corpl A G Herbert G I P R Vols ..... | 27a |
| Capt T M Englis. B V Rifles ..... | 27b |
| Lieut G R Web G I P R Vols ..... | 25c |
| Capt F W Engli, B V Rifles ..... | 23b |
| E R A F Rowe, loyal Navy ..... | 22 |
| E R A A Pincar, Royl Navy ..... | 22 |
| C P O F Fisher, loyal Navy ..... | 19 |
| C Z O G Bish, loyal Navy ..... | 18 |
| Cr Sergt H Blac, B V Rifles ..... | 11 |

a handicapped, 10 pints, b handicapped 8 points, c handicapped, 2 points, winner of spoon.

## KOLHAPUR PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A communication from "Fiat Lux" on the subject of Plague measures in Kolhapur appears in your issue of the 4th instant. The correspondent in that communication, imputes to Colonel Wray, the Political Agent of Kolhapur, want of courageous temper. "Fiat Lux" in support of the imputation says that when plague reached Sangli, Colonel Wray withdrew to Panhalla, twelve miles further away from the seat of contagion than before; that his visits to Sangli have been few and far between and that the precautions that he has taken on such occasions have aroused the merriment of those who witnessed them.

Now, Sir, in justice to Colonel Wray, permit me to say a word as regards his visits to Sangli, seeing the patients, and directing the plague operations here. As I have myself to do with the suppression of plague, though I have no official connection with the matter, I can afford to testify from my own personal knowledge to the work done by the Colonel personally. Whenever he came to Sangli—and I am sure he came more frequently purely on account of plague than before—he went to each and every house, saw the patients, inquired into the history of their cases, gave orders for their treatment, segregation, isolation of their relations and disinfection of their houses, &c. In some cases he handled plague patients in a way in which even the patients, own dear relations would scruple to handle. He was often seen going to the surrounding villages of Sangli wherever plague broke out, making inquiries as to how it was first brought there, how it was progressing and what measures were adopted to check its spread. While he was in the affected places he was also busy with collecting materials by way of notes in the matter of appearance, development and suppression of the epidemic. He did all he could and actually succeeded in keeping off the plague from Sangli for nearly a year when it was raging in surrounding British talukas within the distance of hardly ten miles. With these facts before them I trust that there would be no room for your impartial readers to impute want of courageous temper to Colonel Wray as "Fiat Lux" does. As to Colonel Wray's going to Panhalla, I don't hold a brief for him and therefore cannot say exactly why he has pitched his camp there, but every one knows that Panhalla is the Mahableshwar of Kolhapur and it may not be unusual for a Political Agent to go to a hill place to avoid the October heat in Kolhapur. Whatever it may be, his absence from Kolhapur does not in any way interfere with the plague measures which he has inaugurated and which he is very anxious to have carried out in Sangli.—Yours, &c.,

Sangli, October 7. ONE WHO KNOWS.

## CONNECTING INDIA WITH CEYLON.

### THE NEW LINE SANCTIONED.

### DETAILS OF THE ROUTE.

ARRANGEMENTS for the construction of the Madura Paumban Railway have now, we understand, been finally made between the Secretary of State and the South Indian Railway Company. The proposed formation of a subsidiary Company for the construction of the line has been vetoed, and the construction work will be entrusted to the South Indian Railway Company itself. The capital required will not, however raised by the Company in the open market, but will be provided by the Government. The first allotment of funds will be made at the beginning of the next financial year, i.e. at the begining of April by which time the South Indian Railway Company will be quite ready to commence construction work. The alignment for the proposed Railway has been engaging the attention of the Government of Madras for some time past. Two routes have been under consideration. One route starts from a point on the SouthIndian Railway main line, north of the Vaigai river, a mile or so to the north of Madura station; and thence, passing through Sivaganga by a detour involving some 9 miles extra length, until the river Vaigai is crossed, follows the south bank of that river to Paumben on the sea. The other route leaves Madura station at its south end, and continues on the south side of the Vaigai river to the sea terminus. This latter route is some 9 miles shorter for all through traffic than the former. In endeavouring to arrive at a decision as to which of these two routes possesses superior advantages, the Madras Government had to consider, 1st she interests of the through traffic with Ceylon, interest which undoubtedly demand the adoption of the Sivaganga Vaigai route on account of its shorter length; 2nd, the interests of local development; and 3rd, whether or not it would be either possible, or desirable, in deciding on the location of the line, to influence in one way or other the solution of that important problem of the future, the threatened short-circuiting of the South Indian Railway by the extension of the Mayaveram-MutupetiRailway southwards to a junction with the Madura Paumban. This last consideration formed the subject of careful enquiry on the part of the Madras Government, which, in common with the Agent of the South Indian Railway Company, recognises that it probably is inevitable that at some future time a connecting link should be made between the southern end of the Tanjore District Board's lines of railway and some point on the Madura-Paumban Railway which will deprive a considerable mileage of the South Indian Railway of much of its present traffic. The Agent of the South Indian Railway made, in this connection, certain proposals in regard to the route the projected Pudukota Railway should take, as also the mode in which this and the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway should be made to meet the Madura Paumban line, so that a part of the effect of this inevit

## WRITERS AND READERS.

We are to make the acquaintance of Mr. Thomas Hardy as a poet—no doubt the fugitive verses of a novelist. He has now going through the press a volume entitled Wessex Poems and Other Verses. It will have fully thirty illustrations by himself—another point of interest—and will be published by Messrs. Harper.

Mr. Henry Newbolt has chosen for his coming book of poems the capital title, The Island Race. It expresses again the wide English note that was struck by the name of his little offering of last year. Admirals All. The inimitable Drake's Drum and the other contents of that volume will now be included in The Island Race, which will contain about forty poems in all. Mr. Elkin Mathews is to publish the book here, while in America Mr. John Lane will bring it out.

Mr. John Roberts, the well-known billiard player, intends shortly to write his reminiscences. To the large number of people who take an interest in the game such a volume will be attractive reading. The champion has made it his habit to keep notes bearing upon his achievements with the cue. Recently he has been preparing a small volume on how to play the game, and it may be expected before very long. He is already the author of one little manual.

Admiral Franklin, a veteran of the American navy, has been writing his reminiscences. Like Admiral Dewey, he served in the brilliant school of Farragut, having, in particular, been with him at New Orleans. Admiral Franklin's memories will give us a pretty full picture of the old American navy. He voyaged in many seas and met many interesting people. Dom Pedro was one of these, our own Duke of Edinburgh another. Indeed, there are various glimpses of English notables in the volume, which Messrs. Harper will publish.

Mr. Nimmo is bringing out a work which will interest all sportsmen, namely, a history of the Quorn Hunt. It is by Mr. William G. A. Blew, who is a well-known authority on hunting, and a pleasing writer on that subject. The Quorn Hunt, of which Lord Lonsdale has most recently been the master, has a story that bulks largely in hunting annals. The illustrations to the volume will be attractive, for they are reproductions of an old and very rare set by Henry Aiken. They have all been colored by hand, as in the originals.

It might be said with some aptness that literature follows the sword—anyhow the writing of books does. Our campaings in the Soudan have yielded numerous volumes, and to these another is about to be added. It is by Lieutenant Alford, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Denniston Sword, of the North Stafford Regiment. The tittle is The Egyptian Soudan: Its Loss and Recovery, and there are illustrations, portraits, and maps. The authors give a sketch of the history of the Soudan, a personal narrative of the Donga expedition of 90, and a full account of the Nile expedition which has just ended.

Two books by Mr. Baring Gould are to appear this autumn through Messrs. Methuen. One is entitled An Old English Home, and is planned on similar lines to Mr. Baring Gould's Old Country Life The author endeavors to give a picture of the life and environment of an old English family. The other volume is a novel based on the life of the wife of Domitian, and Domita is the title.

One way or another the name of Edmund Burke has recently been a good deal to the front. Mr. Nimmo will this autumn bring out a complete edition of Burke's works in twelve volumes. Ten years ago he published an edition, but it has long been out of print, and it seems that no complete Burke has been available from the shelves of any English publisher. The present issue will cost seven shillings a volume net, or four guineas in all. There is to be an engraved portrait from painting by Reynolds.

Mr. Anning Bell has been illustrating an edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress for Messrs. Methuen. His sketches, of which there are thirty-nine, have been reproduced with great care. The edition by permission of the Clarendon Press, has been printed from the text of Canon Venables. It is practically a reprint of the first edition, modernised to the extent necessary to make it intelligible to readers of the present day. An important feature is a long introduction by Mr. C. H. Firth, of Oxford, who has a unique knowledge of the period to which Bunyan's wonderful book belongs.

Mr. H. Devey Brown is collecting some of his contribution to Punch into a volume. This Mr. Elkin Mathews will publish under the title, Papers from Punch, in Prose and Verse. It will have the original illustrations by Du Maurier, Mr. Linley Sambourne, Mr. Bernard Partridge, and other artists. Mr. Mathews also announces another volume of verse by Mr. Ernest Gilliat-Smith, whose Songs from Prudentius were so favorably received. The volume is called Fantasies from Dreamland, and it deals with some pretty legends of St. Dunstan of Glastonbury.

The prospectus referring to Mr. Savge Landor's Tibetan book has two portraits which can hardly escape notice. One shows Mr. Savage Landor in February of last year, before he set out for Tibet—youthful, bright-eyed, all health and energy. The other shows him in October, after he had been to Tibet—an aged, haggard, tortured face, quite unrecognisable. Mr Savage Landor incorporates in his work the Government report, touching his rescue, which was made by Mr. Larkin, the deputy-collector at Almora. There are altogether sixty plates.

Messrs. Chatto are to publish a Christmas story by Mr. G. R. Sims, the title being Once Upon a Christmas Time. Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton's Aylwin, the much-talked-of romance of the Ancient world, will appear in England and America about the middle of next month Messrs. Hurst and Blackett are the English publishers. The Adventures of Francois is a romance by Dr. Weir Mitchell, the American novelist, which Messrs. Macmillan will shortly publish. It refers to the French Revolution. Next month Messrs. Methuen will issue a volume of stories by Miss Dorothea Gerard. It is entitled, Things That Have Happened Paul Carah, Cornishman, is a new story which Mr. Bowden is about to publish by Mr. Charles Lee. It is the account of an Americanised Cornishman who returns to his own native village. Mr. Bowden also announces a volume by Mrs. L. A. Harker, containing two stories. The title is the Intervention of the Duke. Messrs. Macmillan have nearly ready an illustrated story, entitled The Loves of Lady Arabella. The writer is Molly Elliot Seawell.

Dr. Busch's lively memoirs of Bismarck are, as might have been expected having a very rapid sale. The Duke of Argyll's little volume on the subject of Evolution will be published by Mr. Murray within the next few weeks. Mr. Arnold White's book on the Jew in Europe, which has been the subject of much research on his part, is approaching completion, and will be published shortly. The new volume of the Foreign Statesmen Series is to be Cavour, by the Countess Martinengo Cesaresco. Miss Ada Snow has written, and Miss Edith Calvert has illustrated, a volume of verse, More Baby Lays, which Mr. Elkin Mathews will publish. Mr. Nimmo is bringing out a revised popular edition of Dr. Gasonet's well-known work, Henry the Eighth and the English Monasteries. Of the large two-volume issue six editions have been sold. Messrs. Stockwell and Co., announce for publication in October a work by Dr. E. D. Beaven, entitled Remnancy; or, Evolution's Missing Link. Opposing Darwin, the book treats in a novel manner of subjects much identified with his writings. Nine Years at the Gold Coast is a book announced by Messrs. Macmillan. The writer is the Rev. Dennis Kemp, late general superintendent of the Wesleyan missions on the Gold Coast.

A Memoir of her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, is to be the title of the work upon which Mr. C. Kinloch Cooke has been for some months engaged. The late Princess Mary owed her great popularity not merely to her personal qualities. To her keen interest in social movements, and her influence in them, her letters and diaries bear testimony. Much of Princess Mary's correspondence deserves publication for its literary quality, no less than for its value as a historical record. The memoir is to be in one volume, will contain portraits and illustrations, and be published by Mr. Murray.

Next month Mr. George Allen will publish the third and last volume of the new and cheaper edition of Ruskin's. The Stones of Venice. The subject is the fall of Venice. The volume will contain twelve full-page plates, nine wood cuts, and index. Among Messrs. Longmans and Co.'s announcements are an English prose translation of the Iliad, by the author of Erewhon, and Dr. Lewis Campbell's Religion in Greek Literature. Mr. Mackail's Life of William Morris, with portraits and numerous illustrations, will be brought out by the same firm.

A selection from the series of papers which have been published in "Literature," under the title, "Among my Books," will be issued shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock in a volume. It will contain articles by Andrew Lang, Augustine Birrell, Ian MacLaren, Austin Dobson, Leslie Stephen, Edmund Gosse, and others. Dr. Traill is contributing an introduction The "Adventures of Captian Kettle," when pubised in instalments in Pearson's Magazine, were in the form of detached short stories. They are to be issued in a volume next month Messrs. Pearson are the publishers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London. England.

EDWARDS' HARLENE FOR THE HAIR EDWARDS'

Restores the Hair. Promotes the Growth. Arrests the Fall. Strengthens the Roots.

Preserves the Hair. Renders it Beautifully Soft. Removes Dandruff. Allays all Irritation.

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

"Mamma, shall I have beautiful long hair like you when I grow up?" "Certainly, my dear, if you use Edwards' 'Harlene.'"

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED.
FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING.
A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE"
produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents its falling off or turning grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

STOPPED THE HAIR FALLING.
"Mrs COONEY, Basin View, Fair Hill, Galway, Ireland, is much pleased with the 'Harlene,' and has recommended it to her friends. It has quite stopped the falling of her hair. Please be prompt in sending present order."

PROVED IT HERSELF.
"50 Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill.
"DEAR SIR,—I am delighted to add my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your hair tonic. I never could have credited the effects of 'Harlene' had I not myself proved them.
"I am, yours truly, KATHARINE RAMSEY.
"P.S.—You may publish this, and I will always recommend it if applied to."

A DOCTOR'S OPINION.
"Berkeley Lodge, Gipsy Hill, "Upper Norwood, S.E.
"Dr. Bishop has used two bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene,' and feels that it has had a good effect, and is encouraged to use more. Please send two bottles for money enclosed."

THE WORLD-RENOWNED
Remedy FOR Baldness
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FOR HORSES CATTLE SOLD

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No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Ironmongers & Stores in India
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from
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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 78 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.

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Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

## ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

*Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.*

**NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.**

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

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**CAUTION.**—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* **Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

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GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

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## FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

*Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.*

*From an Eminent Surgeon:*

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

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For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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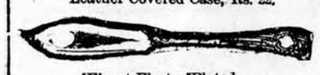

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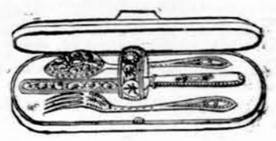

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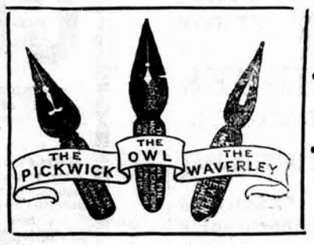


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